

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PROHIBITION OF BOND ISSUES IN THE SENATE.

THE fact that the United States Senate passed a bill last week prohibiting further issues of bonds under the Resumption act of 1875, except by consent of Congress, caused a great amount of denunciation of that body in the press of the country. Nor does the decision of a House committee to report the bill adversely appease the critics. It is accepted as certain that neither the House nor the President approves the bill. It was introduced by Senator Marion Butler, Populist, of North Carolina, and provided "that the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever without further authority of Congress is hereby prohibited." It passed the Senate by a vote of 32 to 25—10 Republicans, 17 Democrats, and 5 Populists voting for the bill and 16 Republicans and 9 Democrats against it.

During the debate Senator Hill said, "This bill is nothing more or less than plain, open, bald repudiation." Senators Gray of Delaware, Hawley of Connecticut, Sherman of Ohio, and Cullom of Illinois spoke vehemently against the bill as being the act of a bankrupt and a blow against national credit. Senators Mills of Texas, Teller of Colorado, and Brown of Utah were strong defenders of the measure with Senator Butler.

Bonds Under the Resumption Act.—"The Resumption act of 1875 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds in order to provide gold for the redemption of the legal-tender notes. One of the provisions of that act reads: 'And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870.' It will be seen that this authorization was for the specific purpose of redemption of the then existing legal-tender notes and did not empower the Secretary of the Treasury to use any of the money obtained by an issue of bonds for the current expenditures of the Government. . . .

"Only within the last two years, or since the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled, as a consequence of Democratic policy, to borrow gold in order to replenish the redemption fund after repeated depletions, has there been any question as to the wisdom of the provision of the act of 1875 above quoted. . . .

"Perhaps it would be well, under existing conditions, to prohibit bond issues without the consent of Congress. But at present the conditions are not normal. The revenues of the Government run steadily below the expenditures. The trade situation is such as to create an almost constant demand for gold, supplied wholly from the Treasury, to settle balances against this country. We are steadily increasing our foreign indebtedness. In these circumstances the Treasury is continually menaced with the danger of a rapid drain upon its gold reserve which if it had no means of replenishing would inevitably soon lead to the overthrow of the existing monetary standard."—*The Bee (Rep.)*, Omaha.

The Senate No Worse than It Was.—"A bill for the free coinage of silver is distinctly more dangerous to the currency than the Butler bill to prohibit the issue of interest-bearing bonds without the consent of Congress. The former would mean sudden death to the gold standard, while the latter would be only contingently fatal. Well, four months ago, on February 1, the Senate passed a bill for the free coinage of silver by a vote of 42 yeas to 35 nays. Here was a majority of seven recorded in favor of as injurious a measure as could well be framed. Now, this is identical with the majority by which the Senate has just accepted the Butler anti-bond bill, the vote standing 32 yeas to 25 nays. What is more, there is a very close resemblance in the *personnel* of the two divisions. There are only two changes, one on each side of the House. Mr. Mills of Texas, a Democrat, who had voted against free coinage in February, was ranked with the supporters of the anti-bond bill, but this loss was offset by the gain of Mr. Wilson of Washington, a Republican, who voted for free coinage in February, but has now crossed to the sound-money side, so far as his financial attitude is shown by Tuesday's roll-call. Thus there is no sign of deterioration in senatorial opinion on issues connected with the currency. The exhibit is not creditable to the upper branch of Congress in either of the instances under comparison, but it is no worse in its latest than in its earlier condition."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

The Administration's Position Impregnable.—"There is nothing peculiarly monstrous about the bill from the point of view of those who wish to force the country to the silver basis. Had such a bill been enacted into law before Mr. Cleveland entered upon his present term, gold would long before this time have been driven out of our currency system. It was only by the unfaltering exercise of the power to issue bonds for the maintenance of the gold reserve, vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by existing law, that that reserve has been protected, and it has been owing to the universal knowledge that this power would be exercised, in the future as well as in the past, when occasion demanded, that greater drafts have not been made upon the Government's stock of gold. In pursuing this unswerving course, the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have been sustained, in an incalculable degree, by the declaration of the Sherman act of 1890 that it is the policy of the Government to maintain the two metals at a parity, upon the existing legal ratio. This feature of the act was Senator Sherman's own personal contribution to it, and, while his tendency to compromise has been a prolific source of evil, he deserves the profound gratitude of the country for this service. Without this provision, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, for the President to withstand the stress of the situation; with it, his duty to maintain the gold reserve by all the means in his power has been so entirely beyond question as to make his position impregnable."—*The News (Dem.)*, Baltimore.

A Measure that Ought to Succeed.—"The measure is one that

ought to succeed. It simply restores to Congress a function which none of the framers of our Constitution ever expected to be exercised by less than the full law-making power. The issuing of bonds should always require the action of the legislature. To put it into the authority of any one man, no matter how high his position, to saddle coming generations with the burdens that should be borne by the present one, is perilous. In the case of Cleveland this power has been grossly, if not corruptly, misused. Selling bonds to enable the hiding of Treasury deficits, and prevent attacks on the fiscal policy adopted by his party, is a course which lies on the border-line between indiscretion and culpable wrong. It is a manifest violation of the spirit, tho, perhaps, not of the letter, of the Resumption act, under which the authority is claimed. The intention of that act was to give to the President power to issue bonds when the ability of the Government to redeem its currency in terms of the contract should be endangered. There has been no time during the present Administration when this has been the case. Enough gold and silver has been in the Treasury vaults to meet any probable presentation of coin obligations, and enough gold to redeem gold certificates. It follows that the Anti-Bond bill, far from being an attack on the credit of the country, as some fulsome orators on the floor of the Senate asserted, was a long-demanded vindication of the constitutional powers of Congress. We are sorry that it is not likely to be enacted. The Eastern Republican Senators made a mistake when they opposed it."—*The Recorder (Rep.)*, New York.

Repudiate the Repudiators.—"The proposal is that not another bond shall be issued under the Resumption act without the renewed consent of Congress. If a sudden raid is made on the Treasury gold the Secretary of the Treasury shall have no power to protect or replenish it.

"What is that but the act of a dishonest bankrupt? What is it but a wanton and rascally refusal to perform the contract made when the Resumption act was passed? What is it but 'plain, bold, open repudiation'? What is it but 'anarchy and infamy'? The infamy is obvious to every honest mind. And there is nothing better than anarchy in a country which can no longer be depended upon to do what it solemnly agrees and covenants to do.

"The reckless silverites may pretend not to see it. The American people do see it very plainly. They have not yet become anarchists or an organized body of conscienceless scoundrels. They will repudiate only the repudiators and apply anarchy not even to the anarchists. The American people will demonstrate to the rascals that this is still an honest, civilized, common-sense country."—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Chicago.

A Dangerous Situation.—"Until Cleveland proved by trial what a President could do, few persons, doubtless, were aware that money could be borrowed upon the public credit, for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, without consultation of the legislature of the people. It would appear incredible that an intelligent and watchful nation should let its Government get into such shape as that the matter of public expenditure was not controlled by the parliamentary assembly. It was incredible until the object-lessons compelled belief. . . .

"If there be lodged with the Executive a general authority to borrow money, a vital mistake has been made, even altho it be a fact, which is by no means certain, that the legislative assembly is by nature unable to deal with sudden emergencies. Every day the report comes from Washington that the deficit is growing. That does not mean that there is an actual deficit, that is to say, that some of those whom the Government owes go away with empty hands, but it means that a larger and larger sum of money is being spent by the President without the consent of Congress. By the existing law the Executive is given a legal way of getting money without asking the people for it. If that is not a dangerous situation, it will be hard to find dangerous situations. The President's responsibility to Congress for what he spends can not be too strongly emphasized. The prohibitive bond bill can not be passed too soon."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Detroit.

Power to Destroy Prosperity.—"The power to issue bonds without the consent of the people's representatives involves the power to destroy the prosperity of the people themselves and to take away from them the right to enjoy life and liberty. . . . The power back of this opposition to this measure comes from those that are out for more bonds—the international concerns represented in New York by those who are able to control the availa-

ble supply of gold of the world. These international firms, by the consent and active assistance of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, have been bleeding the people by draining gold out of the Treasury for the purpose of giving the shadow of an excuse for issuing unauthorized bonds.

"But let not the people who are the victims of this infamous system of robbery make the mistake of supposing that the international bankers are responsible for it. To deal in gold and buy bonds is a part of their business, and it is as legitimate as to deal in any other product or commodity. These international bankers could get neither the gold nor the bonds if the President obeyed the laws and carried out the policy of the Government. But he violates one and ignores the other, and has thus made the people the victims of the most infamous financial system that selfish greed and avarice ever invented.

"Senator Hill's opposition to the bill to make it unlawful to issue bonds without the specific consent and authority of the representatives of the people in Congress is not based on the fact that the measure is not democratic, for it embodies the very essence of pure democracy. The principle of right or justice that applies to individuals and firms applies to the business affairs of the people. No individual or firm would permit an agent to run him or it into debt without specific authority."—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

A Square Fight to be Settled.—"Every other issue before the country at this time sinks into insignificance in the light of the infamy of the Senate of the United States. It is idle for men to talk about protection or free trade, civil-service reform or foreign policy, internal improvements or reciprocity, when a majority of one of the national chambers indicates a deliberate purpose to throw the Government of the United States into bankruptcy and to make the Americans a nation of swindlers and repudiators.

"Let all other issues be put in abeyance. Let us have a square fight on the money question and settle it. Let us settle it in November so that it shall stay settled. This is what the people want, irrespective of party. Let the parties give them the chance.

"A square fight and a fight to the finish!"—*The Times-Herald (Ind.)*, Chicago.

"The President can issue bonds only for the purpose of obtaining specie for the redemption of notes. Appropriations are made payable 'out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.' But for the operations of the Treasury as a bank of issue there should be no payments of appropriations out of the proceeds of loans, unless especially authorized by Congress. When the Secretary uses up his available funds he rightfully should stop spending money until more comes in. True, Secretary Carlisle has not observed this distinction, but the precedents set by this Administration are unlikely to be long respected."—*The Journal (Dem.)*, New York.



"PUT ME OFF AT BUFFALO."—TOO BAD HE EVER LEFT THERE.
—*The Journal*, Detroit.

THE ST. LOUIS DISASTER.

ST. LOUIS suffered the loss of nearly 500 lives in a wind-storm which struck that city on the evening of May 27. It is estimated that the damage to property will be from seven to ten millions of dollars. The southeastern portion of the city, comprising largely the cheaper class of dwellings, tenements and factories, and East St. Louis, built up by the railroad lines as a terminal, were laid waste. The tornado came from the West, followed the Mill Creek Valley, which divides the city, to the Mississippi River, then spread up and down the river, the main force being directed up and across the river to East St. Louis on the Illinois side. The river front was swept clean, some of the masonry in the approach to the great Eads Bridge was torn down, trains were overturned, and many buildings demolished. The wreck of electric wires for telegraph, lighting, and trolley systems, and the havoc of fire were other features of the catastrophe.

Windstorms for Fourteen Years.—"It is a human weakness to exaggerate the present. The impression made by a reality is always stronger than the one memory brings up. It is not strange then that the remark is now being frequently made that the year 1896 will show a larger list of fatalities from tornadoes and cyclones than any twelve months on record. This is possible, for the year has still seven months to run. But the list of fatalities will have to be very much larger than it is now if it is to equal the record of some past years. The Chicago *Tribune* has kept a record of the loss of life in this country by wind-storms for fourteen years past. It is as follows, including the first five months of this year:

Year.		Year.	
1882	369	1890	922
1883	509	1891	133
1884	678	1892	448
1885	111	1893	4462
1886	242	1893	517
1887	188	1895	410
1888	547	1896	885
1889	163		

"The known number of wind-storm fatalities for this year previous to the St. Louis tornado was 485, and the number killed in that city and vicinity is estimated at 400 more. This brings the number of deaths from this cause up to 885—a large total, it is true, but still below the total of 1890 and not one fifth the total of 1893. The appalling list of wind-storm victims in 1893 was due very largely to the West India and Gulf cyclones which swept the southern and southeastern coasts of the United States with such destructive force. These storms were probably the most fatal to life and destructive to property of any which ever visited this country. But their effects were scattered over a wide area and the results were not so noticeable."—*The Press, Philadelphia*.

St. Louis Able to Care for Her Own.—"The *Post-Dispatch* has proved by facts and tabulated figures that the total property losses can not exceed \$10,000,000. The greater probability is that they will not reach that figure. It is possible that they may not exceed \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000. The greater part of this loss falls upon wealthy corporations and firms which are amply able to bear it and will neither ask for nor receive assistance. Those who find themselves out of homes and employment, the sick and the destitute, are those entitled to the public beneficence.

"The demand for labor growing out of active rebuilding operations will go far toward solving the problem. Self-help is the best help possible in such a case, and we may be sure that the majority of the sufferers are anxious to help themselves.

"The work of the committees will be in the line of furnishing food, clothing, medicine, and shelter to the afflicted. There will be large expenditures incurred for the purchase of building materials for the repair of partially wrecked houses. The *Post-Dispatch* reports show that many of the houses which have been considered total wrecks can be made inhabitable by the expenditure of comparatively small sums of money. All of these things committees of capable and experienced business men can be expected to manage judiciously, at the least possible cost, and to the best possible advantage.

"It would seem, when we consider the total loss to be repaired, and the total of suffering to be relieved by public beneficence,

that St. Louis is amply able to care for its own. Estimates of the total cost of relief work range all the way from \$100,000 to \$500,000. Somewhere between these extremes lies the correct figure."—*The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis*.

The Battle-Ground of Tornadoes.—"Lieutenant [formerly Sergeant] Finley, probably the greatest living authority on violent atmospheric disturbances, names the region of St. Louis as particularly liable to storm ravages. He says:

"There is not another section of our vast domain wherein there exist opportunities so unlimited for the unobstructed mingling and opposition of warm and cold currents and currents highly contrasted in humidity. As an area of low barometer (not necessarily a storm area) advances to the lower Mississippi Valley, warm and cold currents set in toward it from the north and south respectively, which, if the low pressure continues about stationary for some time, ultimately emanate from the warm and moist regions of the Gulf and the cold and comparatively dry regions of the British possessions. Here lies the key to the marked contrasts of temperature and moisture, invariably foretelling an atmospheric disturbance of unusual violence for which this region is particularly suited by nature, and in apparent recognition of which it has received the euphonious title of the battle-ground of tornadoes."

"Kansas, Illinois, and Missouri, in the order named, suffer most severely from tornadoes. The favorite month for these violent storms is June, but April, July, and May all seem to breed weather suited to the type. The St. Louis storm was typical in its origin and characteristics, and more fatal than other tornadoes only because in its path lay a great city, whose people were unprepared for the wrath stored up for them in the plausible summer weather."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

Cyclone and Tornado Differ in Form.—"There is a very specific difference between a cyclone and a tornado. The cyclone covers from 500 to 1,500 miles, and owing to its diameter the territory at its exact center is comparatively calm. The currents of the cyclone are comparatively uniform. They blow at the rate of from forty to ninety miles an hour, but there is a steady, rotary motion around the storm center, while the progressive motion of the wind is from twenty-five to thirty-five miles an hour. And here arises the distinction between the cyclone and tornado. The tornado covers a relatively small territory, but it is the most terrible of all storms. It may be from 20 to 200 yards in width, and travel a distance of from 50 feet to 200 miles. Its great power is in its center. . . . There may exist at the same time and place a number of local tornadoes. Tornadoes form and disappear rapidly. Eight or ten of them may appear in a bunch, and you might pass between two of them and not be affected by either. Of course, the tremendous force of the tornado can only be estimated from inference. We know what it can accomplish, but we can not measure its power. No instrument has yet been devised which is strong enough to do that. . . . Tornadoes are invariably attended by lightning, hail, and rainfall. Tornadoes are most frequent during April, May, June, and July, but one is occasionally noted during the other months of the year. After the storm clears away the atmosphere seems strangely light and exhilarating, probably due to an excessive amount of ozone. The St. Louis disaster was, of course, the work of a tornado, not a cyclone."—*Weather Observer Dunn, in New York Journal*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CARLISLE stood on the goldbug deck,
And victory hoped to see,
But Blackburn seized him by the neck,
And Carlisle, where is he?

—*The Silver Knight, Washington*.

PERHAPS President Cleveland's objection to the River and Harbor bill was intensified by the fact that the document contained no appropriation for the improvement of Salt Creek.—*The Press, New York*.

IF it takes 3,000 lives to crown a czar, how many would it take to uncrown him? The class in civilization may answer.—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

THE honest-money Democrats are relying on Faith, Hope, and Harry, and the least of these, apparently, is Harry.—*The Herald, Boston*.

PARAGRAPHERS who joke on the adjournment of Congress are all wrong. It is no joke.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia*.

THE St. Louis horror has demonstrated the wisdom of putting the wires underground.—*The Post, Washington, D. C.*

HERE is a ticket that ought to suit the "boys." It is Boies and Dubois.—*The Herald, St. Joseph, Mo.*

ONLY the Republican platform and the Democratic candidate remain to be determined, apparently.—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

BICYCLES AND BUSINESS.

THE bicycle is now accused of responsibility for the depression in various lines of business. The New York *Sun* finds horsemen, theatrical managers, cigar storekeepers, dry-goods merchants, confectioners, and other tradesmen complaining of the loss of trade among people who are saving up their money to buy wheels. On the other hand one of the largest manufacturers of athletic sundries tells the New York *Herald* that members of every trade find it advantageous to invest money in one of the many necessary adjuncts to the bicycle pastime, the leather goods men, shoemakers, glove-makers, watch-makers, wood-workers, cork-cutters, etc., all having special classes of goods to furnish in connection with the wheel. The capital thus invested outside the actual manufacture of bicycles is estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. We quote other interesting figures from *The Herald* giving an idea of the extent of the new industry, and a number of editorial comments on its influence in business:

Statistics of the New Industry.—"In the city of New York alone there are nearly 200,000 bicycle-riders, of whom 80,000 are members of various clubs. The League of American Wheelmen has 40,000 members in all parts of the United States, and there are nearly 4,000,000 riders in all throughout the country.

"This is only by way of a beginning to the figures. To supply all these wheels there are in this country, at the very least, 250 manufacturers, without counting the almost innumerable small makers, who build machines from parts purchased separately, or construct wheels with much pains and ingenuity under the most adverse conditions and in very small quantities. . . .

"One of the firms, quoted as about to produce 25,000 machines this season, employs 1,400 men the whole year round. Another, expecting to produce about 60,000 machines, gives employment to 2,700 men all the year. Now, taking these as a fair basis on which to form an estimate, supposing it takes 1,400 men to produce 25,000 bicycles, how many will be needed to produce 1,000,000 machines? By this rough method of computation it will take 56,000 men. But the total is nearer 70,000, because some firms make more parts of the completed bicycle than others. Some are entirely dependent for all their screw-work upon some larger firm, created specially for that kind of production.

"Not all the bicycle manufacturing firms make their own tires, tubing, or pedals, for instance, and special parts, such as lamps, cyclometers, and saddles, are almost invariably made by firms which make these articles their specialty. It is estimated that in the manufacture of these sundries alone some 50,000 persons are employed all the year round.

"A very slight idea of the number of bicycle-riders this country can boast of may be formed from the number of cyclometers sold during last year by one firm alone. The sales reached the fabulous total of 263,427—and yet the cyclometer is one of the luxuries, not one of the necessities, of the bicyclist. A pneumatic tire, which was one of the first of the new order that wiped out of existence the old 'bone-shaker,' and the six-foot driving-wheel, was the precursor of about 1,500 models existing at this day, a fact in itself well worthy of serious consideration. . . .

"Some of the larger companies have capital invested in the manufacture of bicycles alone aggregating \$6,000,000; yet, as has been shown, these firms are but a tithe of the whole, and the industry is growing larger and more widespread every day. 'Judging from the capital invested in our own concern,' said the manager of one of these firms, 'I should say that \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 would be a conservative computation of the amount of capital invested in the bicycle industry in this country. And this is for the manufacture of bicycles alone. I do not include those necessary accessories—saddles, lamps, bells, chains, tubing, and odd parts. The manufacture of these articles has necessitated the building of specially constructed plants attached to existing factories, and, of course, the employment of many hundreds of additional hands. In these reinforcements, I do not think I am overestimating when I say that another \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 has been invested in the last three or four years, and with perfectly satisfactory results.'—*The Herald, New York.*

\$50,000,000 to \$70,000,000 a Year Spent for Bicycles.—"Traveling men are coming home from all directions with the

complaint that people will not buy anything but bicycles. . . . We are not aware that there are any statistics on the subject, but guesses in those quarters where guessing is most likely to have some solid foundation put the number of wheels sold at half a million in 1894 and three fourths of a million in 1895, while there are estimates of a million machines to be sold this year. The average cost to the user of these can not be less than \$60, and very probably exceeds that. The diversion of anywhere from fifty to seventy million dollars in a year from the clothing and jewelry and dry-goods trades, and other lines of business catering to comfort and luxury, and to a certain extent to real needs also, will account for a good deal of dulness of trade and a good deal of diminished requirements on the part of retail merchants.

"The bicycle manufacturers and dealers have not complained of bad times. They are too busy to think about the currency or watch foreign exchange. In spite of the vast number of them they are able to keep their prices up very well. The demand absorbs all the \$100 machines that can be made in spite of the extensive manufacture of cheaper machines, even the cheapest of which, it is safe to say, afford an extremely wide margin of profit to be divided between the manufacturer and the dealer. But at the present rate every person in the United States desirous of riding must soon be equipped with a wheel, and then the demand for dresses and bonnets and watches and miscellaneous comforts and luxuries will become normal again."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

New Industry Here, New Speculation in England.—"The passion for bicycling has had a differing and highly characteristic effect on the surface of business here and in England.

"Bicycles in this country, *The Journal of Commerce* estimates, absorb this year about \$60,000,000, and, taking the basis of its figures, this does not seem an overestimate. The marginal expenditure of the country is being poured into this one channel. Bicycles are receiving what was spent on jewelry, extra clothing, new furniture, musical instruments, as pianos, and the entire range of objects on which families expend the margin they can spare from the necessities of life. All the trades mentioned are suffering and bicycle manufacturers are benefiting.

"At this the effect of the new craze stops here, where the general public is not educated to the wild craze in stocks familiar in England. There bicycle manufactories and bicycle patents have been made the basis of new companies, whose shares, sold at from 25 cents, or a shilling, to a pound, or \$5, have been thrown on the market. Beginning in Dublin and spreading to Lancashire, speculation in these shares has taken possession of all classes. The quotations of some have risen thirty- or fortyfold. The aggregate capital is not large enough to make the speculation as a whole very big, but it is not the less a tremendous and most demoralizing gamble, passing the bounds of all reason. A crash can not be far distant, and the entire framework of speculation has been brought to so shaky a pass by repeated shocks that the consequences may be serious to wider interests.

"These contrasts as they stand, however, are instructive. In this country a new craze has started a new industry. In England it seems to have started a new speculation."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

Bicycle Trust Next.—"There are some indications that the first era of bicycle 'boom' is nearing an end; by which is not meant that the wheel is to become less an object of popular regard, for the bicycle undoubtedly has come to stay and the riders are bound to increase in number, but the days of several hundred per cent. profits to the manufacturers appear to be drawing to a close. With the proportion of non-wheelmen and wheelwomen growing less so rapidly, it must be a question of but a few years when prices must come down in order to provide a market for the immense production of wheels. This is not threatened this year or next. Even now a purchaser of a high-grade wheel is more likely to have to wait a while for its delivery than to get it on the spot; but in the nature of things mundane the rush can not keep up indefinitely. One of these days it will be found that a material part of the population is supplied, and then will come the result, in all probability, which is witnessed in England to-day. . . . Certain signs point to ultimate combination and 'trust' operations both in the business of manufacturing bicycles and in working the stock market. It is too early yet to more than sound the note of warning. It is to be observed that the manufacturers will not take the public in as sharers of their profits until the latter begin

to grow less. When a wheel that costs \$35 or \$40 to place on the market no longer can be sold for \$100 we probably shall hear of bicycle trusts, and then will come the stock market side of the business, happily limited in its effects by the sharp lessons of the past in other commodities."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

Health, Temperance, and Diffusion of Money.—"If there are 200,000 wheelmen in Chicago, as claimed, this represents a diversion of nearly \$20,000,000 to wheel-makers which otherwise would have been diffused in other channels. This \$20,000,000 takes no account of the money expended for bicycle clothing and the numberless accessories. Merchant tailors complain that many young men show an alarming tendency to disregard the proprieties of life by making the bicycle suit answer for both business and pleasure, thereby obviating the necessity for the usual tailor-made suit. On the other hand, dealers in ready-made clothing report increased activity in their business, while manufacturers of bicycle footwear are unable to fill orders. Bicycling has also decreased the consumption of intoxicating liquors to an incalculable degree and has caused a corresponding increase in the consumption of what are called the 'soft drinks.'

"Net result to date: Promotion of health, reduction of intemperance, and diffusion of money into new channels."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

A Democratic Vehicle.—"The vehicle is as democratic as one could wish. Its use is confined to no class, and no manipulation either of shares in factories or of prices by trusts can ever make it anything else. The head of the house goes out in the evening for a spin, and meets not only the workingman returning from his daily toil, and the messenger boy, compelled to a rate of speed which has taken all the fun out of the allusions in the comic papers to his snail-like movements, but very likely his coachman and his cook as well. And they have become so accustomed to it that they no longer feel any surprise. Upon the bicycle, if nowhere else, all are equals, if they can keep out of each other's way. It is not cheering, of course, to reflect that all this does militate in a certain way against trade; but the result is one which must be accepted just as we have had to accept similar results before. The whaling industry got a fearful black eye when kerosene was discovered; but nobody would willingly go back to whale-oil lamps."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

Cheaper Wheels.—"A few years ago one invested in a bicycle as he would in a horse or a buggy. He had no intention of selling or trading it at the end of six months. A bicycle of any sort was a luxury, and its rider became more attached to it each year. . . . Now, it may be said, a wheel must be built for the occasion. 'Mine is the latest '96 model,' is the proud boast of cyclists today. This desire for new wheels of the latest pattern has done much to benefit manufacturers young in the wheel-making business. Cyclists feel that while a wheel may not have great endurance, it will suffice for a season or two, when they will want a new one anyway.

"It has been rumored that a consignment of bicycles is likely soon to arrive here from Japan, and that they will sell at a surprisingly low figure. Whatever may be the truth of this report, it is generally believed that bicycles should be cheaper than they now are, and that bright prospects await the concern which will furnish a rich man's wheel at a poor man's price."—*The Sun, New York.*



Here is the bicycle that leads on the free-for-all Presidential track. One glance at its framework will convince you of its eminent superiority.

In style, in make, in paces,
It's the darling of the track;
'Twill win the St. Lou' races—
It's a winner from 'way back.

—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

VETO OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, on Friday, May 29, sent to Congress a message vetoing the River and Harbor bill. On the Tuesday following, the House by a vote of 220 to 60 passed the bill over the veto, and on Thursday the Senate followed the same course by a vote of 56 to 5.

The objections urged by the President were that the bill was extravagant in view of the depleted revenues of the Government, and that, containing many appropriations instigated by private or local interests alone, it was likely to foster a vicious paternalism. He stated that the bill contemplated an immediate expenditure of seventeen million dollars, and an additional expenditure distributed over a number of years of sixty-two millions, making a total of "about eighty million dollars," of which "nearly twenty millions" will fall due during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. This latter sum, together with instalments on contracts already made, would make the appropriations for that year, according to the President, not less than thirty millions. "Many of the objects," he says further, "for which it [the bill] appropriates public money are not related to the public welfare, and many of them are palpably for the benefit of limited localities, or in aid of individual interests." He charges also that appropriations are in the bill for work which private persons have agreed to do in consideration of their occupancy of public property. We quote further:

"Whatever items of doubtful propriety may have escaped observation or may have been tolerated in previous Executive approvals of similar bills, I am convinced that the bill now under consideration opens the way to insidious and increasing abuses, and is in itself so extravagant as to be especially unsuited to these times of depressed business and resulting disappointment in Government revenue. This consideration is emphasized by the prospect that the public Treasury will be confronted with other appropriations made at the present session of Congress, amounting to more than \$500,000,000. Individual economy and careful expenditure are sterling virtues which lead to thrift and comfort. Economy, and the exaction of clear justification for the appropriation of public moneys by the servants of the people, are not only virtuous, but solemn obligations.

"To the extent that the appropriations contained in this bill are instigated by private interests and promote local or individual projects, their allowance can not fail to stimulate a vicious paternalism and encourage a sentiment among our people, already too prevalent, that their attachment to our Government may properly rest upon the hope and expectation of direct and especial favors, and that the extent to which they are realized may furnish an estimate of the value of governmental care. I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our Government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity, and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality and not the allowance of unfair favoritism. I hope I may be permitted to suggest, at a time when the issue of Government bonds to maintain the credit and financial standing of the country is a subject of criticism, that the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the United States amounting to \$62,000,000 no less binding than its bonds for that sum."

The House committee, in replying to the President's message, says that of the 417 items of appropriations contained in the bill, all except twenty-seven are for projects contained in bills which have heretofore become laws, and which have been for years in process of construction by the Government. No new projects were added to the bill in 1894. It will thus be seen, the report says, that the principal work of the committee has been the investigation and examination of improvements to which Congress has repeatedly committed itself. The River and Harbor bill of 1890 appropriated \$25,000,000 and placed certain works under the contract system, which involved the additional expenditure of \$15,000,000. It appears, therefore, that by far the greater number of projects appropriated for in this bill were also appropriated for in the bill of 1890, and are not yet completed.

Of the charge that private persons had already contracted to do part of the work included in the bill, the committee declares that "the information on which the President bases this charge is wholly without foundation." Of the statement that an immediate expenditure of fourteen millions is called for, the committee says that the sum is \$12,621,800, and that this will be distributed over two years, since "it is well understood that but one river and harbor bill is passed by each Congress." The maximum amount

that can be expended under the bill in any one year, it is claimed, is \$16,612,873.91 instead of twenty millions. Estimates given by the committee of the expenditures during the last six years and of those during the next six years, estimating the bills of 1898 and 1900 at ten millions each, are: average for each of the first six years, \$16,700,000; for each of the latter six years, \$13,100,000. The committee strongly indorses the "continuing-contract" plan, claiming that it results in a saving of 30 per cent.

We append some of the numerous press comments on the subject:

Value of the Veto Power.—"The veto power is of the utmost importance to the country, not because the President is necessarily or always wiser than Congress, but because there is a sense of responsibility resting upon a single man which can not be made to rest upon him who is only one four-hundredth of a legislative body, and the President represents the entire country and all of its interests as an aggregate of local representatives can not. This is not saying that it would be better to transfer the legislative power from many to one, but it is saying that the many, each with individual and local interests, is liable to commit acts which it is important that the one should restrain, temporarily at least, and the Presidential veto is only partial.

"The country was saved from greenbackism and has thus far been saved from silverism not by party wisdom, nor by Congressional action, but by Presidential vetoes; and the apprehension that its safety still lies in that direction accounts for the clamor of the silver men that the next President should depart from the example of Grant and Hayes and Cleveland, and should agree not to veto any financial bill that gets through Congress."—*Journal of Commerce (Ind.)*, New York.

A Poor Opinion of the People.—"Because President Cleveland conceives the River and Harbor bill to be an iniquitous measure, something after the nature of a grab for spoils, he has delivered himself of a remarkable paragraph in his veto measure. It is this:

"I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity, and not as the giver of gifts."

"The President must have a very poor opinion of the people of the United States if he believes that their affection for the Government is dependent upon what they can get out of it for public improvements. There never has been a time from Washington to Cleveland when patriotism was at a higher mark than now. The people have never failed in time of danger. Americans are quick to resent even the semblance of an insult—too quick sometimes, for their impetuosity leads them into jingoism, which is rarely to be commended. Appropriations or no appropriations, if a war were impending and the President should issue a call for troops, he would quickly learn to what extent the people uphold their Government. There is no question about patriotism and love.

"But perhaps the President does not mean exactly that. Possibly he intends us to read 'Cleveland' in place of government, and wishes to enter a complaint that the people do not altogether accept him as the 'embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity.' If it is a fact that there is less veneration for his name than four years ago, whose fault is it?"—*The Inquirer (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Not the First Veto of the Kind.—"Mr. Cleveland is not the first President to veto the Rivers and Harbors bill. All conscientious Chief Executives have had difficulty in approving of such legislation. Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, and Polk used their veto power, on the ground that the measures were unconstitutional. Buchanan vetoed two measures, one for the improvement of St. Clair flats and the other for removing obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River, for the same reason; but since the war certain public works have grown to be recognized by Democrats as well as Republicans as a function of the General Government, and objection has arisen mainly because of the excessive appropriations and the misappropriations contained in such bills. In 1876 President Grant signed the Rivers and Harbors bill, but he added his protest, which points out the same objectionable features to which President Cleveland now calls attention:

"If it was obligatory upon the Executive to expend all the money appropriated by Congress I should return the Rivers and Harbors bill with my objections, notwithstanding the great inconvenience to the public interests resulting therefrom and the loss of expenditures from previous Congresses upon incomplete works. Without enumerating, many appropriations are made for works of purely private or local interest, in no sense national. I can not give my sanction to these, and will take care that during my term of office no public money shall be expended upon them. . . ."

"President Grant practically vetoed the 'private and local' grabs, by refusing to pay out public money for them. President Arthur, like President Cleveland, stamped the whole bill with his disapproval. The bill of 1882 was a most profligate measure, but scarcely excelling in that direction the bill vetoed by Mr. Cleveland yesterday. It was, however, passed by Congress, 'the objections of the President to the contrary, notwithstanding.'"—*The Register (Dem.)*, Mobile, Ala.

A Pecksniffian Flavor.—"For a man who has increased the bonded indebtedness of the country in a time of profound peace to the tune of \$500,000,000, simply to keep good his treasury balances, the lesson of economy which President Cleveland reads to Congress in his veto of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill has rather a Pecksniffian flavor. His theory is, virtually, that because bad Democratic legislation and Democratic maladministration have decreased the revenues and depressed general business, public improvements must stop. The man who did not hesitate to endow a foreign-money syndicate with \$12,000,000 for its alleged services in protecting our public credit, denounces the proposed expenditure of \$14,000,000 in giving employment to American labor and improving our waterways and harbors as gross and reckless extravagance. It is true that the bill carries a much larger amount in possible future expenditures; but \$14,000,000 is the sum-total appropriated for immediate outlay. Long before the contemplated contract obligations become due it is highly probable that a Republican President and Congress will come into power and restore the revenues by taxes upon imports, thus enabling the Treasury to meet the outlays burdening our own people. But of course a free-trade President can not recognize any contingency of this kind."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Minneapolis.

A New Departure in Prodigality.—"What he [the President] calls 'a more startling feature' is the authorization of contracts for future work, amounting to more than \$62,000,000. This is a new departure in prodigality which must be negated unless the nation is prepared for bankruptcy. The argument that these appropriations cover works of national magnitude, and are to be distributed over a period of years, is absolutely worthless.

"This Congress has not been gifted with that singular perspicacity which fits it alone to map out the work for all its successors. The next Congress will find just as many things to be done, just as great a demand from greedy interests in the several districts, just as many big jobs to be covered by contracts. These \$62,000,000 do not represent a completed work of internal improvement. They are the grab which this most reckless of all Congresses makes at the public Treasury for its own profit. Let that precedent stand and other Congresses will do the same. Work after work will be begun under the contract system, each covering an expenditure of millions annually to prosecute it, until the river and harbor expenditure of every year rises to from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. The way to prevent this is to stop at the outset."—*The Globe (Dem.)*, St. Paul.

The Real Objection Not Stated.—"It seems that the President was particularly anxious to avoid the obvious conclusion that the existing revenue is deficient and the present tariff wholly inadequate for the necessities of the Government. But it is not easy in these times to deceive the people. A revenue greatly larger than that of the Government is now raised for years by the McKinley tariff, and it was raised without an odious tax on sugar, an important article of consumption in every working family, for the especial benefit of a gigantic monopoly which has always favored Mr. Cleveland and his party. Exclusive of this sugar tax, the present tariff yields about \$50,000,000 a year less than the McKinley tariff, and it is scarcely less than flagrant nonsense for the President to ignore the fact that this great loss of revenue is the sole cause of the inability of Government to meet outlays for the public benefit."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

THE GREAT RAILROAD COMBINATION UPHELD.

THIRTY-TWO great railroad systems, comprising the Joint Traffic Association, the largest business combination in the world, have won their first victory in the courts against the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission complained that the agreement under which the association acts was a restraint of trade forbidden by the anti-trust law of 1890, and that the clause of the agreement authorizing distribution of traffic violated the Interstate Commerce law against pooling. The hearing was set for January 8, but postponed from time to time, owing in the first place to the difficulty of finding a judge who was not directly or indirectly interested in railroads, until it came before Judge H. H. Wheeler of the Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, last month. The roads put the agreement into effect January 1, and the court fails to discover in the agreement any violation of federal statutes. The decision is manifestly pleasing to the railroad interests involved. They were represented before the court by James C. Carter, Edward J. Phelps, and George F. Edmunds against District Attorney McFarlane for the Interstate Commerce Commission. Appeal will undoubtedly be taken to the Supreme Court on the important questions involved.

Judge Wheeler's decision reads in part as follows:

"As this case rests wholly upon the contract as made, and not anything actually done under color of or beyond it, and each road is left by it to carry on its business within lawful limits as before, no unlawful restraint of commerce seems to be provided for by it, and no ground for relief under that statute of 1890 is made out.

No provision is made by the Interstate Commerce law for enforcing its provisions in equity, except to carry out orders of the Commission; and authority for this suit to restrain any violation of that law must appear otherwise, or fail. That governments and states exercising general municipal control over the people, their property, their rights and their convenience may, by their law officers, maintain suits in equity to restrain actual nuisances to ways, parks, commons and the like, which are injurious to the common rights of all to their enjoyment, is not to be questioned. The United States Government is limited in such control to such particular subjects as are committed to it, which include, of course, interstate and foreign commerce, carrying the mails and such. These railroads are not Federal instruments, altho they may be and probably are engaged in the business of, and are within the control of, the laws of the Government to some extent. As so engaged no nuisance would be Federal till it should become actual by obstructing these functions. This contract, if illegal, is intangible, and is not alleged or claimed to have obstructed the roads for Government purposes in any manner whatever. . . .

"A plaintiff in equity for relief by injunction should have some right or interest in the subject of prevention, or be given express authority to proceed in that way by statute. Authority is given to the Interstate Commerce Commission to have proceedings for the enforcement of that law taken and prosecuted, but that is understood to refer to the usual and appropriate proceedings in such cases, and seems not to authorize any that are unknown there. The right given here is to prosecute, but not to provide remedies.

"If this is erroneous, only such agreements are prohibited as are for the pooling of freights or dividing aggregate or net proceeds of earnings. So far as this agreement goes, each road carries the freights it may get over its own line, at its own rates, however fixed, and has the proceeds, net or other, of the earnings to itself. Very able judicial opinions and learned commentaries and disquisitions upon pooling, too numerous for separate notice herein, have been referred to, but none make it include what is left in wholly separate channels. Provision for reasonable, altho equal or proportional rate for each carrier, or for a just and proportional division of traffic among carriers, does not seem to be either a pooling of their traffic, or freights, or a division of the net proceeds of their earnings in any sense."

The New York *Tribune* quotes Chauncey M. Depew on the decision, in part as follows:

This is the best agreement for the people, the railroads, the business men, and every one in general that has ever been effected. It helps the Interstate Commerce Commission, if they would only see it.

"Under the old system of cutting rates, the traffic was distributed unequally, and transportation facilities were disorganized. When the railroad presidents of this country took hold of the matter last summer they found the country demoralized as far as transportation was concerned, and everything in a chaotic condition. The cutting of rates was such that a small shipper could not get the benefit of lower rates, but it was the heavy shipper, who shipped great quantities, that could demand and get a lower rate. The railroads suffered, the people suffered, and the whole tendency was to build up great trusts and tear down the small

dealer. By this cut-rate, the heavy shipper could undersell the man with a small capital and a small business. The producer was also in a bad plight. He could go but to one market—that of the trust—and get only what they chose to pay, and the trust in turn could sell for what they wished. It was ruinous to the small but honest dealer and bad for the producer, and in turn it was centralizing the capital and trade. While the trusts do not control the Interstate Commerce Commission, yet it was the trusts that were indirectly behind this attempt to tear down the agreement. It is a good thing all around that the agreement stands. It gives the railroads a fair and equitable toll for carrying freight; it gives the man with a small business and a small capital the same chance that any great organization has; it gives the producer the chance to sell his goods at a price buoyed up by legitimate competition, and keeps things normal. The conditions are ironclad and will stand. It is far and away the best thing for the country, as far as transportation goes, that the country has ever seen, and transportation is a great question and, in my opinion, as great as the tariff or other issues, owing to the tremendous business done each year and the acute way in which it is brought home to every one in the country."

Further Decision on "Pooling" Needed.—"Concerning the term 'pooling,' which we have all along declared should be interpreted in its narrowest sense, and which Counselor Phelps asserted was so new a word that previous judicial decisions should not be taken as furnishing an authoritative definition of it, Judge Wheeler goes even farther than the railroad lawyers had dared to go. He says that 'provision for reasonable, altho equal or proportional, rates for each carrier, or for a just and proportional rate for each carrier, or for a just and proportional division of traffic among carriers, does not seem to be either a pooling of their traffic or freights, or a division of the net proceeds of their earnings in any sense.' In view of the importance of deciding just what pooling means, it is desirable that this point be thrashed out more thoroughly, and for that reason an appeal to a full bench would not be a misfortune.

"A division of traffic, perfectly just and proportional, is never practicable. The nearest approach to it is to make an approximate division and then adjust the difference *afterward*. The essential thing, therefore, is the adjusting process, and the law will have to deal with that if it is to be effective. Practically there are only two methods of adjusting. Diversion of shipments almost always makes trouble, and relaxation of effort on the part of the soliciting agents of the stronger line seems to be a very unpopular device; so that it is necessary to resort either to differential rates or to money payments. Money payments are universally held to be equivalent to pooling, whether called by that name or not, and therefore they could not be enforced at law, even if they were not contrary to the Interstate Commerce act; so that, we see, the Joint Traffic Association was shut up to one means, that of empowering the weaker road to reduce, or compelling the stronger road to raise, the rates on competitive business. No one (except the Government's attorney in this suit) has ever claimed that raising or lowering rates would be illegal, unless carried to an unreasonable degree, and therefore it is evident from simple reasoning, aside from the dicta of courts or counsel, that the association in this particular was aiming to employ the one lawful means of restoring stability to the freight rates on the great competitive lines of the country. A consideration of the question of railroad competition, in view of these ineradicable conditions, at once shows the need of a further elaboration of Judge Wheeler's view of the law; and, therefore, we say it would not be entirely contrary to the public welfare if this case were carried to the Supreme Court."—*The Railroad Gazette, New York.*

The Distributive Forms of Combination.—"It is where capitalists, manufacturers, railroad officials, and private persons start upon an exclusive business career that the trust and the monopoly come in for consideration, and there also will be found the form of 'pooling' which the Interstate Commerce act now forbids. This fact is too well understood for men of sane minds to push the exclusive principle very far. The trusts have given up the plan of driving everybody else out of business for the purpose of having the field exclusively to themselves, and in its place have adopted what may be designated as the distributive form of combination. The world is, of course, too big for monopolies in any other sense. The object of those who form business combinations nowadays is not to drive other people out of the manufacture or the maintenance of the material foundation of such industries, but to take them into the association of interests formed. This is the case with the coal roads of Eastern Pennsylvania, and likewise with the trusts. Of the same nature exactly is the agreement of the Joint Traffic Association."—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

SPLIT IN THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

THE first national party convention of the year resulted in a defeat of free silver and a bolt in consequence. The convention was that of the Prohibition Party, which met in Pittsburgh, May 27. The contest was between "broad-gagers" and "narrow-gagers," the latter contending for a platform confined to the drink issue and the former desiring expression on other issues calling forth discussion. The "narrow-gagers" finally won the day and about 300 of the 800 delegates split off and formed a new organization under the name of the National Party. The regular convention nominated Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, and Hale Johnson, of Newtown, Ill., while the Nationals nominated C. E. Bentley, of Lincoln, Nebr., and J. H. Southgate, of Durham, N. C. The occasion of the split was the following plank:

"All money should be issued by the General Government only and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation, or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth, stability, and integrity of the nation. It should be a full legal tender for all debts public and private, and should be of sufficient volume to meet the demands of the legitimate business interests of the country. For the purpose of honestly liquidating our outstanding coin obligations we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio 16 to 1 without consulting any other nation."

The vote by which this was defeated was 387 to 427. Some who were in favor of free silver voted no and some who were opposed to free silver voted aye, influenced by their views on the general policy of the party in taking up divisive measures in any form. Comments by the press are very numerous:

Indicates Other Breaks.—"The split of the Prohibition Party on the silver question has a meaning that every one should understand. Simply because the Prohibition platform was silent on the money question a strong Western wing has seceded, and organized a new party with the silver issue made as conspicuous as that of Prohibition. If such a party goes to pieces on the question of 16 to 1, what can we expect of a party like the Democratic, which is so widely extended and so close to the people that every ground swell or passing vagary of popular opinion is first reflected in some portion of its membership? If a man like ex-Governor St. John, who has been a Prohibition candidate for the Presidency and for many years a believer in the notion that the drink habit is the greatest curse to civilization of which history has any record, secedes from his party because it persists in traveling in the good old line, what can you expect of Tillman, Bland, Altgeld, Shoup, and Teller? If a party of distinctly moral ideas goes to smash in this fashion, can a party of immoral ideas be held together?"

"The Prohibition National Convention records break No. 1, and the prospect, in consequence of that event, is the more sure that break No. 2 will be recorded at St. Louis and break No. 3 at Chicago."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield, Mass.

Does It Presage a Union of All Free-Silver Men?—"The readiness with which this action [the bolt] was taken gives rise to a theory that the free-silver men in all parties have a settled plan of action for bolts from every political organization that does not swallow their financial nostrum. It begins with the Prohibitionists. A similar step on their part, if the Republican Party makes a straight, sound-money deliverance, would increase the incentive for the Democracy to cater to free silver. But if the Democracy should uphold the present standard, the addition of the bolt of the free-silver Democrats would increase the significance of the movement. At present the surface indication is that of segregating the free-silver men in factions of various parties; but its ultimate result would probably be to unite them in a single organization standing for that issue alone. This prospect only increases the necessity for the supporters of the present standard to unite their forces on the simple platform of maintaining the credit of the country unimpaired. It indicates that this is to be the decisive year on the coinage question, and shows that, to make the decision correct, all friends of sound money must stand together."—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, Pittsburg.

"A committee of the Prohibition bolters is to visit the conventions of the Republican, Democratic, and Populist parties, with a view to inviting 'all dissatisfied persons' to unite with the new

party. The number of dissatisfied persons at all of these gatherings is certain to be large. At St. Louis, Senator Teller and his contingent of free-silver extremists will have enough dissatisfaction among them to build up two or three new parties. At Chicago, whether the free-silver men eject the sound-money men, or the sound-money men eject the free-silver men, whichever faction finds itself on the outside is certain to be dissatisfied. As to the Populist convention, there is likely to be a large amount of dissatisfaction, of a more or less explosive type, because only two names can be put on a ticket. If the committee of bolting Prohibitionists does its work successfully, therefore, and gathers in all these different kinds of dissatisfied persons, it will assemble the elements for a very considerable party."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

Better Way Would Have Been to Speak Out.—"The National Prohibition Party, having adopted the so-called narrow-gage policy, will now be able to measure the strength of Prohibition as an issue separate from and paramount to all other questions. The policy has merits and yet it is open to serious objections. No party is likely to enrol in its membership any large proportion of the voters of the country unless it declares itself on all the principal issues of the day. Prohibitionists have always severely criticized the course of the old parties in 'dodging' issues like that of temperance on which they were divided; and now they themselves have evaded all the issues of the day save one, confessedly because they would produce divisions. The better way would have been to speak out on one and all, according to the wishes of the majority, and abide the consequences."—*The Daily News (Ind.)*, Des Moines, Iowa.

Should Agree to Disagree.—"This trouble at Pittsburg was fully anticipated, however, as the diversity of opinion among leading Prohibitionists and Prohibition journals on this subject had been hotly exhibited long before the convention met. It is more or less to be regretted, nevertheless, that this lack of harmony on a side issue should endanger unanimous cooperation among our forces on the main issue, that of Prohibition. To fight the liquor traffic is our special business; we should prosecute that tirelessly and as a united body at all times; and if we can not agree on other subjects, we should agree to disagree, and push on against the main enemy, the liquor traffic."—*The Daily Pilot (Proh.)*, Norfolk, Va.

Silver Men's Plan of Assault.—"Our compliments to the Republican and Democratic conventions. May they enjoy their coming conflicts with the free-silver coinage cyclone! It would be just as well for them to hoist early the storm-signals. The plan of assault was determined upon by the silver managers months ago. The plan is to demand of every Presidential convention its unconditional acceptance of an unalloyed, 16 to 1, free-coinage silver plank. In case of refusal, the silver men are to bolt and organize a new party, and if no existing party accepts all of the bolting parties, they are to unite in one party, nominate a ticket of their own, and try to sweep the country. In case any existing party accepts, then amalgamation is to be made with that party. Of course this will cost a great sum of money. But what of it? If successful, it will add fifty millions a year to the profits of the great silver-mine barons. Spend a million for fifty millions—almost anybody would do that."—*The Voice (Proh.)*, New York.

Did Not Obey Instructions.—"One interesting point connected with the late Prohibition convention at Pittsburg is the fact that if the delegates had voted according to the instructions of the States that elected them, the money plank would have been adopted and there would, in all probability, have been no disruption. A number of States, which held broad-gage conventions, elected narrow-gage men as delegates out of personal compliment, but instructed them to support a broad-gage platform. Some of these most honorably obeyed their instructions, others with equal honor refused to attend the convention because they felt they could not obey their instructions, but enough of them attended the convention and voted in violation of instructions to defeat the money plank."—*The New Era (National)*, Springfield, Ohio.

"The Prohibitionists added to their title to the world's respect by their stout resistance to the legion of cranks and hoboes who beset them in their convention at Pittsburg. They would have damaged irreparably their party standing had they engrafted free coinage, the income-tax, Socialism, and other degradations upon their simple and justifying moral issue. The Prohibitionists are stronger and healthier for the bolting of St. John and his motley throng. Let them stick to their text."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

"A political party which ignores a momentous question like the currency is unworthy the support of men who profess to be governed by conviction." Not one voter in a thousand takes any interest at present in the question of Prohibition. Everywhere the overshadowing issue is the currency—protection to American industry is a foregone conclusion—and until that issue is settled, and settled right, every other question will be of secondary importance. In dodging this issue the Prohibition Party stultifies itself and plays into the hands of the foes of honest money and the nation's credit."—*The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)*, New York.

"Theoretically the Prohibition Party exists solely for the accomplishment of a single well-defined purpose. That being the case, it necessarily follows that a split upon any other question leaves the bolting faction in the queer position of belonging to a party for one purpose, and quitting it for an entirely different purpose."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Chicago.

"The proceedings of the Pittsburg meeting are significant, not to say prophetic; and it has done much to clarify the political atmosphere, and to encourage the hope that the work of the silver fanatics in St. Louis and Chicago will end mostly in noise and smoke."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

KENTUCKY AND THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

FREE-SILVER men controlled the Democratic State convention in Kentucky last week by a majority of nearly 3 to 1. They instructed the delegates-at-large to vote for free silver at the Chicago convention and indorsed J. S. C. Blackburn for President. From press reports it appears that even in Secretary Carlisle's home district only half the State delegates elected at the primaries were secured for "sound money." The financial planks of the platform adopted by the convention read:

"We are in favor of an honest dollar, a dollar worth neither more nor less than one hundred cents. We favor bimetalism and to that end we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as standard money with equal legal-tender power, independent of the action of any other nation. We hold that the Secretary of the Treasury should exercise his legal right to redeem all the coin obligations in gold or silver, as may be more convenient, and are opposed to the issue of bonds in time of peace for the maintenance of the gold reserve or for any other purpose. We are opposed to the national banking system and to any enlargement of its powers.

"We are opposed to any contraction of the currency by the retirement of greenbacks or otherwise."

Such an overturn from the attitude of the Democratic State convention last year, which adopted sound-money resolutions through the influence of Secretary Carlisle, is taken as an almost certain sign, among party journals, that the Chicago platform will declare for free silver. The situation is the subject of vigorous discussion.

The Party Calamity.—"They [the Democratic convention] have repudiated the only President the Democratic Party has elected and seated for forty years.

"They have repudiated the most distinguished of Kentucky's living sons and the greatest Democratic intellect in the United States.

"They have condemned the ablest Administration of our national finances the country has ever known, and have disowned the Executives who will be gratefully acknowledged in all future history as having stood between our republic and ruin despite a terrific pressure to which none of their predecessors was ever subjected.

"They have spit upon the fathers of the party whose name and organization they claim—have proclaimed Jefferson an ignoramus, Jackson a conspirator, Benton a knave, Cleveland a traitor.

"For the faith handed down through a hundred years of glorious party history they have substituted a fad rejected by science, by experience, and by every intelligent civilized nation on the globe, and for the exponents of that faith they have substituted such apostles of Populism as Stewart, such exhorters of Socialism as Tillman, such evangelists of Anarchism as Altgeld."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville, Ky.

Defeat Without Resurrection.—"Had Kentucky stood faithful to her past record in favor of honest money there would have been a reasonable chance for the sound-money men to control the Democratic convention at Chicago, but with Alabama faltering in April, and Kentucky turning upon her own patriotic record with suicidal hand in June, the friends of honest money can have little hope of success in the national convention. Both Indiana and Ohio will be largely influenced by the apparently overwhelming triumph of the free-silver men of Kentucky, and it is quite probable that Kentucky by her strange defection against all the teachings and traditions of her people, has decided the mastery of the free-silver forces in the Chicago convention and thus doomed Democracy not only to defeat, but to defeat from which there can be no resurrection."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

People Not to be Swerved from Sound Principle.—"It conclusively shows that when the people have been convinced of the soundness of a principle they will record their conviction in spite of any influence that may be exerted to prevent them from so doing. . . . The Kentucky Democrats preferred to follow the teachings of John G. Carlisle when he stood in Congress as the representative of true democracy rather than those of Secretary Carlisle, who has allowed himself to be dominated by the influence of Wall Street.

"The result in Kentucky can not fail to have far-reaching effect in the pending contest between the monometalists and bimetalists. Other States will now rapidly fall in line and the goldbugs will be routed. The Administration of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle has been rebuked and Senator Blackburn, the man whom Carlisle refused to indorse, even after he had been nominated for Senator by a Democratic caucus, has won a great victory and may be selected as the associate of ex-Governor Boies, or some other unflinching advocate of free coinage, in leading the Democratic Party in the battle of 1896. Boies and Blackburn would be a ticket with a captivating jingle, and the bee-hive, emblematic of industry, would be a fitting symbol of the campaign. The 'Busy Bees' would sweep the country, and with the industries of the nation planted on the solid basis of bimetalism, prosperity would be assured."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gold Men May Have One Third of the Chicago Delegates.—"Every State of the South, except Maryland and Delaware, may be placed in the free-coinage column. The way it now looks all the New England States, with their 78 votes in convention, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, with their 178 votes, and probably Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, with their 94 votes, will include the anti-silver vote in the Democratic national convention. This will make a total of 350 votes out of the 904 delegates who will compose the convention. There may be additions to the total of the anti-silver votes by scattering delegates from the South and West, where the States will not vote as a unit, but the number will be inconsiderable, from present appearances. There may be a score or more of delegates of this type from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, and Virginia that may possibly increase the anti-free-coinage vote to 375; and taking things as they appear on the surface this is about the best that can be expected. *The Post* regrets this condition as full of danger to the Democratic Party, but it is best not to hide the facts, and to deal honestly with its readers. The platform of the convention will be adopted by a majority vote; but to nominate candidates for President and vice-President will require 562 votes, or two thirds of the delegates. It would appear that the anti-free-coinage Democrats are assured of more than one third of the convention, or 302 delegates."—*The Post (Dem.)*, Pittsburg, Pa.

"Kentucky is typical of the state of the country from Pennsylvania to Mexico; and there is the same state of things from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. It is high time the people in this part of the country understood this important fact.

"The gold extremists who are attempting to force a radical and advanced and exclusive gold measure of value, accompanied by greenback retirement, are challenging an issue of the most dangerous character, and one that is needless, heedless, and foolish. If our ultra-sound-money men want the silver standard, it is right down the road they are pointing and hollering! Let the Kentucky warning be sufficient."—*The Standard-Union (Rep.)*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LETTERS AND ART.

KEATS'S "ODE ON MELANCHOLY" AS FIRST WRITTEN.

ONE can hardly think of that most sublime of Keats's shorter poems, the "Ode on Melancholy," as having undergone studied change in the process of composition; yet such is the evidence of its construction. Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson possesses a photograph of the first two stanzas of the "Ode" as first written. The manuscript page containing them was given to John Howard Payne by George Keats, the poet's brother, who lived for many years at Louisville, Ky., and died there; but it now belongs to Mr. R. S. Chilton, who gave Mr. Higginson the photograph copy. Writing for the June *Forum*, Mr. Higginson prefatorily says, under the title of "A Keats Manuscript:"

"In the case of a poet, nothing can be compared with the interest inspired by the first draft of a poem, with the successive corrections—the path by which his thought attained its final and perfect utterance. Tennyson, it is reported, was very indignant with those who bore away from his study certain rough drafts of poems, justly holding that the world had no right to any but the completed form. Yet this is what, as students of poetry, we all instinctively wish to do. Rightly or wrongly, we long to trace the successive steps. To some extent, the same opportunity is given in successive editions of the printed work, but here the study is not so much of changes in the poet's own mind as of those produced by the criticisms, often dull or ignorant, of his readers; those especially who fail to catch a poet's very finest thought, and persuade him to dilute it a little for their satisfaction. When I pointed out to Browning some most unfortunate changes in his later editions and charged him with having made them to accommodate stupid people, he admitted the charge and promised to alter them back again, altho of course he never did. But the alterations in an author's first draft almost always come either from his own finer perception and steady advance toward the precise conveyance of his own thought, or else from the aid he receives in this from some immediate friend or adviser . . . who is in close sympathy with his own mood."

Mr. Higginson then proceeds to point out the changes made by Keats in this manuscript:

"The verses are in Keats's well-known and delicate handwriting, and exhibit a series of erasures and substitutions which are now most interesting, inasmuch as the changes in each instance enrich greatly the value of the word-painting."

"To begin with, the title varies slightly from that now adopted, and reads simply 'On Melancholy,' to which the word 'Ode' is now prefixed by the printers. In the second line, where he had half-written 'Henbane' for his incantation, he blots it out and puts 'Wolfsbane,' instantly abandoning the tamer suggestion and bringing in all the wildness and the superstition that have gathered for years around the Loupgarou and the Wehrwolf. This is plainly no amendment suggested afterward by another, but is due unmistakably to the quick action of his own mind. There is no other change until the end of the first stanza, where the last two lines were originally written thus:

'For shade to shade will come too heavily
And drown the wakeful anguish of the soul.'

It is noticeable that he originally wrote 'down' for 'drown' and, in afterward inserting the *r*, put it in the wrong place—after the *o*, instead of before it. This was a slip of the pen only; but it was that word 'heavily' which cost him a struggle. The words 'too heavily' were next crossed out, and under them written 'too sleepily;' then this last word was again erased and the word 'drowsily' was finally substituted—the only expression in the English language, perhaps, which could have precisely indicated the exact shade of debilitating languor he meant.

"In the other stanza, it is noticeable that he spells 'melancholy,' through heedlessness, 'melanancholy,' which gives a curious effect of prolonging and deepening the incantation; and this error he does not discover or correct. In the same way he spells 'fit' 'fitt,' having perhaps in mind the 'fytte' of the earlier poets.

These are trifles, but when he alters the line, which originally stood,

'But when the melancholy fit shall come,'

and for 'come' substitutes 'fall,' we see at once, besides the merit of the soft alliteration, that he gives more of the effect of doom and suddenness. 'Come' was clearly too businesslike. Afterward, instead of

'Then feed thy sorrow on a morning rose'

he substitutes for 'feed' the inexpressibly more effective word 'glut,' which gives at once the exhaustive sense of wealth belonging so often to Keats's poetry; and seems to match the full ecstasy of color and shape and fragrance which a morning rose may hold. Finally, in the line which originally stood

'Or on the rainbow of the dashing wave'

he strikes out the rather trite epithet 'dashing' and substitutes the stronger phrase 'salt-sand wave,' which is peculiar to him.

All these changes are happily accepted in the common editions of Keats; but these editions make two errors that are corrected by this manuscript and should henceforth be abandoned. In the line usually printed

'Nor let the beetle nor the death-moth be,'

the autograph text gives 'or' in place of the second 'nor,' a change consonant with the best usage; and in the line

'And hides the green hill in an April shroud'

the middle word is clearly not 'hill' but 'hills.' This is a distinct improvement, both because it broadens the landscape and because it averts the jangle of the closing // with the final words 'fall' and 'all' in previous lines."

In conclusion Mr. Higginson remarks that it is a fortunate thing that, in the uncertain destiny of all literary manuscripts, this characteristic document should have been preserved for us, and adds that to be brought thus near to Keats suggests that short poem by Browning where he compares a moment's interview with Shelley to picking up an eagle's feather on a lonely heath.

ADVICE TO YOUNG AUTHORS.

"LOOK into your heart and write" is perhaps the most difficult precept that any young author finds himself called upon to follow. This is the introductory sentence of an article contributed to *The Independent* by Mr. Edgar Fawcett, who follows the remark with the observation that "it is always so much easier for the young author to look over the shoulder of some one else and write." Mr. Fawcett remembers that during his college days he was among the contestants for a literary prize offered to the one who should produce the best poem on any subject whatever. He called his poem "Calypso," and acknowledges to having shuddered with a sense of injury when his professor informed him that it was "very Tennysonian." We quote:

"I wanted above all things to be 'original,' just as every young author wants to be and too often deceives himself that he is. But when the truth is told there have been only a very few absolutely original authors within the memory of man. We are all of us imitators of somebody else or a group of somebodies else, whether we concede it or no. Still, almost the main point with a writer, at the outset of his career, is to avoid the influence of contemporaneous celebrities. It is not at all inconsistent with proper modesty that he should refuse to acknowledge any special 'master.' Let him reverence as many masters as he pleases; but let him strive to keep from his brain the echoes of their various styles. He should constantly bear in mind that if he wishes to be successful he must also be distinctive. No matter in what department of literature he aims to excel, his leading question should always take this form: 'How can I do what I desire to do in a way that will be the artist's way and yet, relatively, my own?' If, for example, he believes that he can write important poetry, he should ask himself, on the completion of a copy of verses, whether or no it resembles in phrasing, conception, or general treatment, any other poem of the same length and type which he has heretofore specially admired. If he finds that it possesses this undeniable similarity he will do himself a service by burning it. Then he

should take the chief idea of his poem and try to rewrite it with as much freshness and individuality as he is able to compass. And here will come for him what I might call the crucial test of all young writers. If that same leading idea now strikes him as vapid or trivial or unattractive when otherwise exploited than after the manner of work by another hand, then he must force himself to face the fact that it is not an idea worth further consideration.

"And with all other kinds of writing (the short story, the essay, the sketch of travel, the satire, the historic reminiscence) he should preserve a like self-disciplining course. Into his head, he will soon discover, provided he is quite conscientious and quite dispassionately unegotistic, the echoes of other writers' achievements will certainly drift. And the more resolutely he fights against the appropriation of these as agencies of his own composition, the nearer he will approach something that his public may care to read."

There is, says Mr. Fawcett, another principle of literary attempt that the young author can not too closely observe. He should seek to convince himself what particular accomplishment in letters he is best fitted to attain:

"Here his surest guide will be the personal enjoyment which he secures from his task. If he is bored or wearied by it, he may make up his mind that it is very likely to bore and weary others. Nothing is more certain than that the work which gives pleasure to its readers has given to him who wrote it a keener pleasure still. Having made sure of what he can do best, he should then enter upon its performance with all possible caution and care. As for trusting to the 'inspired moment,' or waiting for it, or deploring its delay, he should take heed how he permits any such folly or superstition to clutch him with its vitiating grasp. 'Inspiration' either means, with a writer, good mental and physical health, or it has no meaning whatever. The mind is powerless without the body's aid; and to abuse one is to dull and incapacitate the other. Late hours and stimulants are especially fatal to the young writer when both are employed in the sense of literary coadjutors. While he burns midnight oil and quaffs midnight beverages—even tho the last are non-alcoholic, like the coffee of Balzac—he will be apt to cloud his clearer perception of the purpose he has in view, and to substitute frenzy for intelligence. A feverish self-reliance will replace in his mind that wholesome distrust which is the natural, modest accompaniment of a beginner's inexperience. The more he retains respect for an ideal of perfection, and dislike of inartistic intemperance in execution, the more will certain merciless critics be ready to assail him; and the names of these critics will be always one and the same—To-morrow. He will rarely approve by daylight, in the inextinguishable glare of sunshine, what has seemed to him noteworthy a few hours before. To the tried and veteran writer these late colloquies with the muses may be altogether a different affair; the only angered goddess whom they must face is Hygeia, the offended deity of health. 'To-morrow' she also may deserve to be called, but generally in a sanitary sense alone."

Mr. Fawcett counsels the young author to keep a note-book, and to make, as regards the use of it, *nulla dies sine linea* [not a day without a line] his revered motto. He adds:

"It is a great deal better that he should have his notes too copious than too meager. By filling page after page with jottings of thoughts, fancies, impressions, even doubts and surmises of the vaguest kind—of a kind which he himself can only understand at the time and perhaps may afterward fail to recollect when reading them—he will never, in the long run, account himself a loser. Hawthorne's note-book (the most interesting record of its class that I recall ever having seen) contains many paragraphs of 'material' which he never afterward threw into distinct literary shape. The evanescent dreams and emotions of a young author often possess for him a value which he should not allow forgetfulness to drown. They are, in many cases, mere butterflies, if you will; but, for all that, they should be caught and pinned fast against some sort of permanent visual background. In the symmetries and tintings of their wings he may find future incentives for study and meditation, not to speak of literary profit more solid and vivid."

It is never wise, says Mr. Fawcett, for a young writer to seek

help from an older one who is powerful with editors and publishers:

"In the end this sort of effort usually generates acute disappointment and little else. The author to whom he appeals is very rarely impressed enough by his work to bestow upon it an enthusiastic indorsement; and if he bestows merely a lukewarm one discontent and ingratitude too often result. The older author is aware of this latter contingency, and so permits experience, in many cases, to teach him the policy of silence. I am confident that many an author, thus applied to, has refrained from passing any verdict whatever, for the simple reason that he felt all too clearly he was expected to play the rôle of a thoroughgoing Mæcenas. Then, too, when all is said, the 'powerful' author is seldom a person of much real power. He may possess influence with this or that editor; but it is usually of a sort which concerns the acceptance and publication of his own writings. The instant he seeks to push a *protégé* into favor he is apt to be suspected of partiality, not to say disingenuousness. Even if he be a real potentate—as at one time was the late Anthony Trollope, while editor of his magazine *St. Paul*—there is slight chance of his finding himself able to exploit the work of one particular author in any telling way. And if he does so exploit him it is nearly always because of an unbounded admiration for the genius of the novice. Lucky indeed is the novice who can provoke such admiration, for then he has certainly found a royal pathway to success. Moreover, he may call himself one beginner in a million."

Finally, Mr. Fawcett warns the young author against a too eager desire for popular applause, and closes by saying:

"The wish to obtain fame has been truly defined as the infirmity of great minds. But, being an infirmity, it should all the more awaken regret rather than emulation. To feel one real thrill of creative self-satisfaction is better than to hear a thousand voices cry 'Bravo!' The artist—as I think it is Mrs. Browning who says—'should rest in art.' And 'reputation' is the bane of the true artist rather than his legitimate stimulant. Do not try for it; only try to deserve it—there is such a depth of difference in those two species of endeavor! It resembles the love Tennyson tells us about, which 'flies like a bird from tree to tree.' It is worth the winning when it comes to us without strain and struggle and heartbreak; but unless it comes that way it is not at all worth the winning. Somebody once said of the horse that he was a noble animal, but one that kept bad company. 'Reputation'—or even 'fame,' if you please—often keeps bad company, too. It visits the undeserving, and dwells with them for months, possibly for years. It sometimes avoids the deserving through all their lives, and does not even go to their funerals after they are dead."

GOLDWIN SMITH OPPOSED TO "EMASCULATING" THE UNIVERSITIES.

THE late adverse action of the University of Oxford, England, on the question of admitting women to the B.A. degree is noted with pleasure by Prof. Goldwin Smith, in *The Saturday Review*. Professor Smith says that it is not only the B.A. degree, but the whole university system, that is in question; "grant the B.A. and you will have to grant the M.A., with the seat in the convocation, congregation, and council; you will have at once to admit the women to competition for honors, and for all university scholarships and prizes; having done this, you will find it impossible to exclude them from fellowships; then will come a claim for admission to tutorships and professorships; perpetual appeals will be made to gallantry, and at each stage of progress the campaign of soft influences will recommence." We quote further:

"It is surely a reason for caution and deliberation that this determination of a certain circle of women to force their way into places of male education presents itself as a part, tho it may be the least alarming or unattractive part, of a general revolt of women against what have hitherto been regarded as the limitations and the safeguards of their sex. It is connected more or less with the sudden passion for what have hitherto been male employments, male practises, male pleasures, male resorts, and

even male habits of dress. It ministers to the new aspiration of some women for 'living their own lives'—that is, in fact, getting rid of the fetters of matrimony and maternity. It is simultaneous with the relaxation of the marriage-tie shown by the alarming divorce statistics of the United States. The extreme manifestation of the whole tendency is 'The Woman Who Did.' As among the pampered women of the Roman Empire, or of England in the licentious times of Edward III., a sort of lust of masculinity seems to prevail. As the tide is running I begin to think that, if I live a few years longer, I shall see the last poet, the last horse, and the last woman. The poet will be supplanted by the devotee of science, the horse by the bicycle or the automatic carriage, and the woman by the New Woman. I have always believed that nature, in making two sexes, not only showed her good taste, but had a deep design. If she had she will stick to it, and woman may suffer by the struggle. Their sex can not have both equality and privilege; it can not fight man in the battle of life, and appeal to his chivalry for protection at the same time.

"Before running the risk of emasculating the universities, it would surely be well to try the experiment which I see has been proposed of a special university for women. No addition which female intellect could possibly make to science or learning would weigh against the evils of estranging the sex from its indispensable duties, and giving a wrong turn to female aspirations. But whatever woman is qualified to do in the advancement of learning or science, she might acquire the equipment for doing in a university of her own, as well as she could by forcing her way into the male universities; and putting the usefulness of those great institutions in serious peril."

CONCERNING ART ATMOSPHERE.

NOTING the fact that it has often been said by artists and art-lovers that America has no atmosphere that helps to stimulate artistic production and keep alive the glow of artistic sympathy, the editor of the "Field of Art" department (June *Scribner's*) says that this is undoubtedly and regrettably true, and adds that many an artist has come home after years of quiet fervor and wholesome growth, only to find his ardor checked, and to feel his talent wither and grow feeble or misshapen. "This," continues the writer,

"is always, in one sense, a loss to the community. We must leave aside for the moment the economic question whether we have not more artists, especially painters, than we need. From the point of view of culture we can never have as many as we need of the right kind of artists. Their form of production—or non-production—is immaterial; no artist who can manage to keep his soul alive has ever lived in vain, in any surroundings. It is therefore a loss to the community itself when there is no atmosphere which helps to keep the artistic soul alive. But what can be done? We can not expect busy and mercurial Americans to adopt the light-hearted and leisurely manners of the Old World in order to provide an atmosphere for the artists. And, after all, the matter mainly rests with the artists themselves. The atmosphere will come when they begin to make it—as grown trees provide the shelter in which younger trees grow up and flourish—by striking root in the American soil, by living in sound artistic sympathy with things around them and with the big city which they have made their home.

"Leaving workers in black and white aside, there are at present very few artists who paint New York in anything of the same spirit in which De Nittis and Raffaelli painted or paint Paris, or Alfred East and others paint London; with a feeling for the indefinable physiognomy of the place and all that expresses it, the lines and groupings, the atmosphere and skies, the lights and moving masses; with an eye also for the accidental arrangements that are as characteristic as the typical architecture, and for the street types that are only units of the whole.

"Who gives us New York, as it might be given; making us see that art is, after all, nothing but a wide, keen, burning sympathy and a quick, appreciative eye; that it is not so much a question of inspiring fitness in the subject, as of inspired fitness in the painter? The great and famous art of Menzel had as unpromising a soil to work in when he first began. No one would have

suspected the arid, prosy, and narrow Berlin of sixty years ago of being fit to inspire one of the great painters of the age. He had no 'atmosphere' to help him; but he made it for himself by assiduous work that kept him in touch with things around him, and above all by this living outflow of sympathy, that returned, like a fountain, to its sources, and helped to nourish the well-springs of his being. We can never have an atmosphere till the artists begin to make it for themselves. There will always, it is true, be artists to whom this is impossible, and there is no question of duty in the matter. The artist must live where he can produce, and all imaginative art is above mere questions of nationality."

PADEREWSKI'S BREAKDOWN.

IN our last issue we published a brief note announcing the fact that Paderewski, who is suffering from insomnia, had suddenly canceled all his English engagements. *The Musical Courier* claims to have received confirmation of this news, and devotes three columns to a sermon on the folly and sin of overwork for money. The editor is severe on Paderewski, charging him with inordinate greed for wealth. We quote part of the article:

"It was easy to see that Paderewski had levied too heavy a draft on his vitality. He had become a bundle of uncontrollable nerves. He had made a transcontinental tour which skirted comprehensively the Pacific Coast, and had traveled and played night and day on an unbroken tension which would have taxed the physique of a Hercules. He returned to New York and appeared again in public three or four times. At his last recital in Carnegie Hall, on Saturday, April 18, the fragility of his appearance was such that even his audience, accustomed to and pleased with his suggestion of spirituality, noticed the change with apprehension.

"The afternoon was hot and the public accounted for matters on this basis, but Paderewski himself admitted after to a friend that he had been overcome by a horrible attack of nerves. The friend told him he had never played better, upon which Paderewski stated that this was remarkable, as he had felt himself almost paralyzed by an overwhelming attack of what he assumed he should call stage fright. This statement was published in the New York papers at the time and held its regretful warning to the musical wise, who well knew that such an attack with a man of such infinite stage confidence and experience as Paderewski held ominous suggestion.

"Nature's pay-day was at hand, and he had been ruthlessly spending her capital. His collapse had to be complete, for there were no resources to draw on, and the announcement of Paderewski's canceled engagements abroad is practically, unquestionably, and without any surprise to his friends a declaration of permanent retirement from the pianistic field.

"The loss is to be faced with infinite regret, but it would be fatuous to hope that Paderewski can rebuild a shattered physical organization and come forth after a period of retirement a successful pianist again. Paderewski abandoned himself recklessly to the absorbent money-getting fever of the day. He overworked everywhere, but most of all in America, where gilded returns dazzled so lavishly, and the fever has now sapped up the rest of his virtuoso life.

"There were those who could have pointed the end to him long since, but it is not easy to tell a man directly that his artistic death is not far off, particularly when the remark is due to follow that he is working out his own suicide.

"Much has been excusable to this gifted man, who, however, owed the world a rational conservation of his own powers in proportion as it indulged and rewarded them. The limitless appreciation of his poetic and magnetic talents might fairly prove a goad in the early part of his career to over-frequent and fatiguing appearances. But Paderewski, long before his mental and physical endurance became overtaxed, had reached a point where he could calmly separate discretion from valor. He threw discretion overboard and openly took up with that valor which in his case became simply a violent and persistent hardihood in the pursuit of wealth.

"Beyond doubt, through chivalry and sympathy in his early public days, before the money-getting fever had fastened itself, Paderewski made many an exhausting appearance to oblige requests, accepting engagements when he might have preferred rest instead. But he soon learned the extravagantly uttermost cash value which every appearance might be made to represent. He drew this to the last farthing, and in easy compliance with the spirit of the age his appetite grew by what it fed on.

"He thought he was paying for the generous sums laid down so willingly to hear him solely by his piano-playing. But he made no reckoning of the nerve and the life-blood which he coined out with the notes from his fingers and had not recuperation to replace."

NEW AND STRANGE LITERARY GODS.

WRITERS of the old school have a special grievance against those of the coming generation, in that so many of the latter are striving after eccentricity both in matter and style. The coming masters of literature are, they say, running after strange idols and leaving the old and tried classical methods. Nowhere is this more marked than in France, where there has been much mutual recrimination on this subject between the older and younger writers. Yet in the *Nouvelle Revue* (May 1) M. Jules Delafosse steps in as a peace-maker, and in an article on "Evolutions of Style" tells us that this restlessness is but a natural sign of that change which is the normal condition of literary as well as of physical life and activity. We translate a portion of his introduction below:

"There is around us a cruel and howling pack of young writers and poets in quest of new forms in which to write or sing what is in their souls. Their impatient ambition, disdaining well-worn paths, wanders in search of adventure into unexplored regions of words and meters, and pretends that it is rejuvenating modern literature. Youth is an innovator by instinct and enjoys revolution. Rule repels it and discipline irritates it; it amuses itself by carving out new idols of stone and by blaspheming the gods. No son exactly resembles his father; no epoch is precisely like that which precedes it. It seems that this antagonism of taste and genius between the passing and the coming generation amounts almost to a law of human nature. The literary processes that the young men of to-day seek and glorify differ as much from the romanticism of 1830 as the truculent and long-haired romanticists themselves differed from the anemic classicists of the beginning of the century. It would be foolish to wonder at this, as absurd to complain of it. The evolutions in style are the necessary condition of originality. Without them the literature of a people, after a certain epoch, would be a mere slavish following of old masters, and new works, instead of bearing the marks of personal inspiration, would be nothing more than imitative.

"There is, without doubt, in these innovations, which are almost always exaggerated, a large part due to extravagance, affectation, bad taste, and all the vices of form or of inspiration that characterize their manner. But time, which measures men and sifts their works, will see to it that every workman finds his place and every work its rank. The efforts of innovators is most often generous and fecund, even when their work itself is but eccentricity. The boldest tongue-twisters get sometimes from their exercises unforeseen effects—a rhythm, a cadence, a color, a form, that are almost unknown, and this work, miserable though the author may be, adds to the common wealth. It is at this price that age after age the literature of a people is incessantly renewed and rejuvenated. The Beautiful is, in its essence, unalterable, and like all that is absolute, admits neither progress nor decline. But its modes are infinite and the duty of art is to multiply its aspects. It is with the style of literary works as with the toilet of women, it does not modify beauty, but it modifies the expression of it. Eve, at her exit from the earthly paradise, was as beautiful as any of the women that were born of her, and all women since Eve, in all countries and in all periods, have continued to alter their adornments. The fashions, always changing and always new, are only one of the forms of the constant worship that we pay to Beauty. This is why neither the masters of art, nor the professors of esthetics, nor the esthetes, as we say nowadays, have been able to define and fix the physiognomy of

the Beautiful. And it is very fortunate, truly, that it escapes all definition, or at least all classification; otherwise poetry, literature, and art, fixed in the contemplation of a unique, invariable, absolute type, would die of monotony and immobility. Each epoch, each people, each individual has his conception of it, seeks it, and realizes it in his own fashion, without other rules than the mysterious affinity that establishes itself between them and him, and the sensation that the meeting awakes in us varies infinitely according to the epoch, the time, the place, the prevailing taste, customs, and training. This infinite variety, which is the condition of the diversity of works, can not exist without involving severe final revisions and terrible setbacks. There are maladies of taste, and these maladies are sometimes epidemic. They corrupt the spirit and deform the esthetic sense of a whole society, and such works as were the admiration and the love of one epoch are for posterity only an object of laughter or of pity."

After a large number of examples from literary history, which amply illustrate his point and justify his contentions, M. Delafosse says:

"Every effort made by young authors to renew and rejuvenate the literature of their time is praiseworthy in principle. If it deceives the ambition of those who have undertaken it, and results only in miserable or burlesque effects, it is a misfortune that new and more fortunate champions will repair to-morrow. We must march on, seek, explore the hitherto untraced paths of the future, or else return on the steps of past generations to take up and restore to honor their forgotten treasures. For taste changes, the fashions pass, words tire, forms grow old, and the language would die of anemia if the incessant infusion of new blood did not keep up its vigor and freshness. All nature is naught but perpetual change. The earth receives what it has produced, in order that it may produce yet again. Likewise, style is rejuvenated and revived by the accession of old elements long buried under the dust of the roads. Forms have perished, words have fallen into disuse which once flourished and which shall flourish in the future when it shall please some writer of genius to create for them a new youth."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

KATE FIELD died in Honolulu, May 19, of pneumonia. She was the daughter of Joseph M. Field, an English actor, who died in Mobile, Ala., in 1856. She was born in St. Louis about 1840, was educated in Massachusetts at various seminaries, and later gave especial attention to musical studies. She made several prolonged trips to Europe, and during her stay there became correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, the *Philadelphia Press*, and the *Chicago Tribune*. She also furnished sketches for periodicals. In 1874 Miss Field appeared as an actress at Booth's Theater in this city, where she met with some success, and afterward she renewed her dramatic efforts as a variety performer of dance, song, and recitation entertainments. In April, 1876, she appeared at the Gayety Theater in London, under the stage name of Mary Kemble. She acted the part of *Violante* in "The Honeymoon." Miss Field's versatile talents did not let her remain long on the stage, however, and returning to America, from 1882 to 1883 she was at the head of an extensive women's "Cooperative Dress Association" in this city, which resulted in a disastrous failure. After that she took to lecturing on Mormonism and other topics of the day. A few years ago she established a periodical at the National Capital called *Kate Field's Washington*. Her duties at this post proved too exacting for her health, and it was to restore her health that she went on her voyage to the Pacific Islands.



KATE FIELD.

THE establishment of a Lowell memorial is proposed in Cambridge and a committee of citizens has been formed to forward the matter. If \$35,000 can be secured by July 1, a portion of Elmwood, the poet's birthplace and lifelong home, will be purchased and preserved as a Lowell Memorial Park. Contributions, large or small, are wanted and may be sent to the treasurer of the committee, Mr. W. A. Bullard, First National Bank, Cambridge. The sum named is not a formidable one, and will, no doubt, be easily raised in Cambridge and Boston, the towns which have derived particular lustre from the fame of Hosea Biglow. It is to be regretted perhaps that the memorial should not take the form of a work of art. Statues of American men of letters are painfully few, and it is sad to see a good opportunity lost.—*The Tribune*.

THREE unpublished poems by Dante Gabriel Rossetti—a ballad and two sonnets—will be issued this year by Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, to whom the author gave the MSS. of his last days as contributions to a joint volume of prose and verse. The ballad is entitled "Jan Van Hunks" and deals with a Dutchman's wager to smoke against his Satanic majesty. The sonnets were written to accompany a design by the poet-artist called "The Sphinx."

SCIENCE.

THE "MISSING LINK" AGAIN.

READERS of THE LITERARY DIGEST will remember that we have had frequent occasion to allude to the discovery in Java by Dr. Dubois, of the Dutch army, of fossils that he regarded as part of a creature intermediate between man and the apes, which creature he has named *Pithecanthropus erectus*. Over this, as over similar discoveries and claims in the past, discussion has waxed warm, with the result, as stated in our last note on the subject, that it seems at least doubtful whether the remains are not those of a diseased or idiotic human being, rather

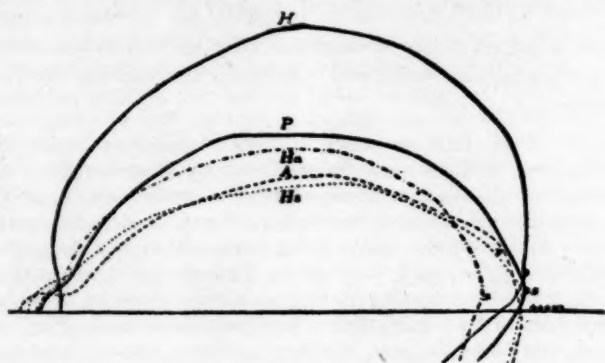


FIG. 1.—LONGITUDINAL OUTLINES OF CRANIA. H, European man; P, *Pithecanthropus*; A, *Chimpanzee*; Hs, *Hylobates syndactylus*. (After Dubois.)

than of a fully developed creature lower in the scale of being than modern man. But Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale, in a review of the whole evidence, read before the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, April 24, 1896, concludes that Dr. Dubois is probably right in his contentions, and that we have here really the "missing link," so patiently awaited by all naturalists of the school of Darwin. Professor Marsh, as the foremost paleontologist in the United States, if not in the world, is certainly entitled to be heard. Our quotations are from an abstract of his paper communicated by the author to *Science*, May 29. Says the Yale professor:

"In most scientific quarters, however, both in this country and in Europe, Dr. Dubois's discovery was not received with great favor and the facts and conclusions stated in his memoir were much criticized. The early conclusions seemed to be that the various remains discovered were human and of no great age; that they did not belong to the same individual; that the skull apparently pertained to an idiot, and that both the skull and femur showed pathological features. In fact, the old story of the distrust aroused by the discovery of the Neanderthal skull, nearly forty years before, was repeated, altho in milder form.

"It was a fortunate thing for science that the Dutch Government appreciated the importance of the discovery made in its Javanese province by Dr. Dubois, and last summer allowed him to return to Holland and bring with him the precious remains he had found and so well described. Not only this, but he was also permitted to bring the extensive collections of other vertebrate fossils which he had secured from the same horizon and in the same locality where the *Pithecanthropus* was discovered. All these were shown at the International Congress of Zoologists, held at Leyden, in September last, and on the 21st of that month Dr. Dubois read an elaborate paper on his original discovery and on his later explorations in the same region."

This paper and the evidence presented in it are here carefully considered by Professor Marsh, who also describes a minute personal examination of the fossils made by himself in company with Professor Virchow, of Berlin, and other eminent experts. Some comparisons between the remains found by Dubois and those of man on the one hand and monkeys on the other, are given in the annexed diagrams. To the objection that the various fossil parts

were not even portions of the same creature, since they were not found exactly together, Professor Marsh replies as follows:

"The facts relating to the discovery itself, and the position in which the remains were found, as stated by Dubois in his paper, together with some additional details given to me personally, convinced me that, in all probability, the various remains attributed to *Pithecanthropus* pertained to one individual. Under the circumstances, no paleontologist who has had experience in collecting vertebrate fossils would hesitate to place them together."

In conclusion, the opinions reached by the great American expert are stated by him in the following words:

"To attempt to weigh impartially the evidence as to the nature of *Pithecanthropus*, presented by Dr. Duobis in his paper and by those who took part in the critical discussion that followed its reading, would lead far beyond the limits of the present communication. I can only say that this evidence was strongly in favor of the view that the skull of *Pithecanthropus* is not human, as the orbital and nuchal regions show, while at the same time it indicates an animal much above any anthropoid ape now known, living or extinct. Opinions differed as to whether the various remains pertained to the same individual, but no one doubted their importance.

"The varied opinions expressed in regard to the anatomical characters of each of the specimens have already been published, and need not be repeated here. Dr. Dubois, in his papers above cited, has met all the principal objections made to his views since he announced his discovery. He has also given full reference to the literature, which promises to be voluminous as the importance of the subject becomes better known.

"After a careful study of all the *Pithecanthropus* remains and of the evidence presented as to the original discovery, the position in which the remains were found, and the associated fossils, my own conclusions may be briefly stated as follows:

"(1) The remains of *Pithecanthropus* at present known are of Pliocene age, and the associated vertebrate fauna resembles that of the Siwalik Hills of India.

"(2) The various specimens of *Pithecanthropus* apparently belonged to one individual.

"(3) This individual was not human, but represented a form intermediate between man and the higher apes.

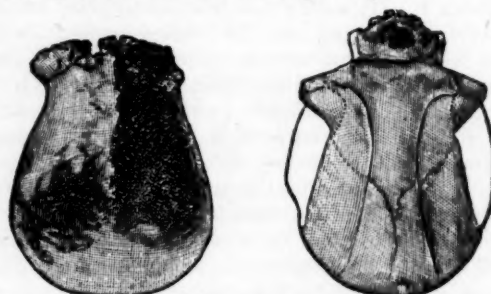


FIG. 2.—Cranium of *Pithecanthropus erectus*. FIG. 3.—Skull of *Hylobates syndactylus*. (After Dubois.)

"If it be true, as some have contended, that the different remains had no connection with each other, this simply proves that Dr. Dubois has made several important discoveries instead of one. All the remains are certainly anthropoid, and if any of them are human the antiquity of man extends back into the Tertiary, and his affinities with the higher apes become much nearer than has hitherto been supposed. One thing is certain: the discovery of *Pithecanthropus* is an event of the first importance to the scientific world."

RAIL MELTED BY ELECTRICITY.—*The Railway Review* says that a rail was melted by an electric current recently on a plate girder bridge carrying the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad over Mount Hope Street, in North Attleboro, Mass. "An electric railway passes under the bridge, but the headway is so limited that the trolley wire is not carried under, but has its ends anchored by three guy wires to the plate girders, the car running under the bridge by its own impetus. Each guy wire has a glass insulator, but one of these was broken, and the current leaked along the wire to the girder and along one of the cross girders, the top of which was only about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the base of the rail. Rain and an accumulation of cinders facilitated the formation of an arc, and the rail base was melted away until in one place it was only $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. The corrosion was discovered before the passage of the morning train, or a serious derailment might have occurred.

NIAGARA AT THE ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION.

THE Electrical Exposition which has just closed in New York city was one of the most successful ever held in this country. While it was primarily a commercial enterprise, as such an exhibition must necessarily be, and while no attempt was made to have every department of electricity represented, it merits notice here on account of the great excellence of many of the exhibits, because of the brilliancy of the general effect, and on account of certain educational features which have done much toward instructing the public in the more recent phases of electrical science. Among these may be mentioned the demonstration of Edison's fluoroscope, whereby thousands of persons were enabled to view the shadows of the skeletons of their own hands by the effect of the X rays; Mr. McFarlan Moore's exhibition of his vacuum-tube light; the feat of telegraphing around the world, already described at length in these pages; and the running of motors by electrical energy transmitted from Niagara Falls, 475 miles distant, through ordinary telegraph wires. This last feat seemed so remarkable, even to experts, that its genuineness was boldly called in question in *The Electric Railway Gazette*, which spoke of it in the following words:

"This attempt [to operate the model by the two-phase current on three circuits] it is needless to state was a failure, and the present success savors so strongly of fake that either a detailed expert electrical explanation of the conditions or a most abject apology for a gigantic fraud is due the public."

Of this charge, and the events that followed, *Electricity* (May 27) speaks editorially as follows:

"This was a most serious charge and affected the honor not only of the Exposition managers, who are men above suspicion, but the honor of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Long Distance Telephone Company, since there could be no 'fake' without all of these parties being *particeps criminis*."

"As was natural, the electrical fraternity as a whole and the above parties in particular, were in an uproar at once, and Mr. Johnston [publisher of *The Gazette*] found himself in one of the worst predicaments of his eventful life. The Exposition authorities at once had papers drawn up and served on Mr. Johnston in a libel suit for \$50,000, and later appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. C. O. Baker, Jr., H. J. Smith, and E. F. Peck, in whose hands the matter now rests."

"Mr. Johnston on the other hand made a written apology claiming that the objectionable statement crept into the paper without his knowledge or consent. This we are perfectly willing to believe, since there is often very little that the publisher sees until he sees it in the paper itself. Mr. Johnston also promised to make public retraction in the next issue of *The Gazette*, and if this is done the matter is not likely to go further."

"It is a very regrettable occurrence, however, and has been the only blot that has darkened the brilliancy of this most brilliant and successful Exposition."

EXPERIMENTS ON TWO NOTED PRESTIDIGITATORS.

SCIENTIFIC men to-day are delighted when they meet with abnormalities and monstrosities, or with persons in whom certain faculties are abnormally developed. Instead of turning away from such cases as unnatural, they look upon them as fruitful subjects for such observation and experiment as will elucidate facts and phenomena observed in ordinary cases. Hence when Professor Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin recently had an opportunity to experiment upon Herrmann and Kellar, two of the most successful living sleight-of-hand performers, in his psychological laboratory, he embraced it gladly, rightly supposing that the faculties that go to make up what we call quickness and alertness of eye and hand would be found to be specially well marked in them. His results are given in a letter to *Science*, May 8, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"The determination of the influence of special kinds of occupation and training upon the delicacy, range, and quickness of sensory, motor, and mental powers is an important and interesting problem. Observations of this kind must first be directed to the determination of the average capabilities of average individuals and then be extended by a study of the influences of age, sex, heredity, training, and a multitude of other factors upon the growth and perfection of special powers. Last of all will come the study of small, special groups of persons and of the individual himself. At all times, however, an individual with exceptional powers in any direction is quite certain to attract attention and arouse interest; psychological tests made upon such virtuosi are desirable, even if in individual cases they suggest no very decided conclusions."

"Having recently enjoyed visits at my psychological laboratory from Messrs. Hermann and Kellar, the wide-known prestidigitators, I put together the results of the series of tests to which they kindly submitted. As the time at my disposal for these tests was limited, I selected such as might be supposed to be related to the processes upon which their dexterity depends, and such as seemed most likely to yield definite results."

Professor Jastrow now proceeds to describe a considerable number of tests, such as the determination of the direction of gradation of sizes of wire in a netting by passing the fingers over them, experiments on delicacy of tactile perception by the well-known method of touching the body with two points, etc. He finally passes to an interesting test of right- and left-handedness, which we quote in full:

"As both Mr. Herrmann and Mr. Kellar have made themselves by persistent training quite ambidextrous, being able to perform sleight-of-hand tricks with either hand (altho both are naturally right-handed), it is interesting to record the results of the attempt to move the two hands equally far from a common starting-point. For Mr. Herrmann, in single excursions, the right hand moved 318, 330, 123, 302, 116, 260 millimeters; while the left hand moved 316, 344, 140, 268, 160, 225 millimeters. The average right-hand movement was 241.5 millimeter; the average left-hand movement 247 millimeters. In three cases the left-hand movement was distinctly longer, in one case the right hand was distinctly longer, and in two cases they were nearly alike. The two hands did not move very well together, but there seems to be no constant error in one direction. The average excess of the left hand is 5.5 mm. while the general average for those who have the same tendency is 13.75 millimeters. It may be added that, in general, about an equal number of persons would have the tendency of moving the left rather than the right as would have the tendency of moving the right hand farther than the left. A similar record for Mr. Kellar was: right hand 281, 357, 404, 155, 108, 313 millimeters; left hand 268, 333, 411, 187, 133, 337 millimeters. This makes an average excess for the left hand of 8.5 millimeters, the average right-hand movement being 270 and left hand 278 millimeters. Differences of the two hands are nowhere large, the excess of the left hand appearing in four of the six movements."

Later on Professor Jastrow describes another test suggested to him by an anecdote of a celebrated French conjurer, as follows:

"The incident related of Houdin, the 'king of the conjurers,' regarding his remarkable powers of taking in at a glance the miscellaneous contents of a shop window, suggests another power of great use to the prestidigitator. Mr. Herrmann claims to possess a similar power, altho he does nothing in his stage performances that demands such a comprehensiveness of perception. I exposed for half a second 10 patches of color, requiring him to name as many as he could see; in each of two trials he named five correctly. When the color patches were different in shape as well as in color he was able to see three in half a second and describe them correctly. He was also able to read two words in the same time. I also counted the number of consecutive exposures of $\frac{1}{2}$ second each needed for the reading of a sentence containing 17 words; it required 10 exposures or 1.7 words per exposure. In one-second exposures Mr. Herrmann could read 3 isolated words, and required 8 exposures to read a sentence of 29 words, or 3.6 words for each exposure."

"Similar averages for a group of about 40 persons indicate about the same quickness of perception for color 4.5 as compared with 5; an inferior perception for combined color and form 1.8 as

compared with 3, only 12 per cent. of those tested recognizing as many as three color forms; and likewise for words seen separately 1.4 as compared with 2 (22 per cent. reading 2 words), but a distinctly higher average of the number of words read in one exposure. On the whole, these few experiments would indicate that, as regards the quickness and scope of perception, Mr. Herrmann would rank well (except in reading words in a sentence), but by no means exceptionally well in the general average.

"For Mr. Kellar the tests were somewhat differently arranged. The patches of color and the various forms were arranged consecutively and were read in order as one would read words on a line. In exposures of one second Mr. Kellar could read correctly four colors and three forms. In reading words scattered over the page he read 2 correctly in his first trial and 3 in second trial. In four successive exposures of 1 second each he read a sentence containing 27 words, or an average of 6.75 words per second. Mr. Kellar would thus rank below Herrmann in all but the reading of words in a sentence, in which he far exceeds him, but would be equaled by about 86 per cent. of a group of college students."

Professor Jastrow sums up the results of his tests of the two wizards in the following words, at the end of his letter:

"If we now select those tests in which the records of Mr. Herrmann and Mr. Kellar differ markedly from the normal we find as follows: In the quickness of response to a touch and a visual stimulus both the special subjects, and Mr. Kellar as well in response to an auditory stimulus, excel to a considerable extent the average individual. But this quickness of reaction does not appear in the more complicated reactions; and in the most complicated reaction they both fall considerably below the normal. In the quickness of movement we find decided indications of an unusual quickness for both Mr. Herrmann and Mr. Kellar. In the scope and accuracy of visual perception we find in part a good record, but on the whole no very decided excellence appears. In tests involving mainly tactual perception and muscular perception, the indication is rather that they are below than above the normal. I might also add that I have repeated a few of these tests upon a local sleight-of-hand performer, and find for him a good record and particularly a great quickness of movement. This is perhaps to be explained by his facility in musical execution as a pianist and organist as well as in sleight-of-hand performance."

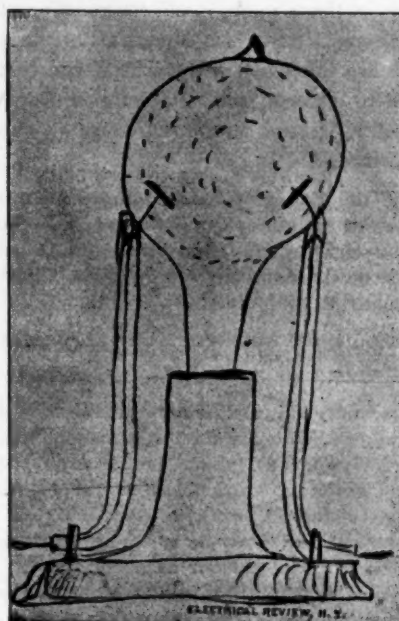
"The positive results of the investigation are thus small, but as far as they go they are consistent with the forms of dexterity that are utilized in sleight-of-hand performances. They also indicate that it may well be that special skill in one very specialized form of training may be only slightly influential upon other forms of capacity. So little is known of the correlation of powers of this kind, and small series of tests are so apt to be affected by accidental errors, that any suggestions which the data seem to warrant must be put forward with great caution. The individual is interesting, but the methods of research are, and must be, particularly adapted to statistical groups."

What is the Best Pavement?—"No question," says *Industries and Iron*, London, "could appear more simple than that of street-paving. But, in reality, the matter is a most complicated one. The principle of street-paving may be roughly divided in three parts: There is first asphalt in its variations; then there is wood and composition, and, lastly, granite-sets. It will be obvious that the intermediary order of the preceding is that which affords the greatest opportunity of competitive variety. It is a fact that numberless expedients have been tried for street-pavings, mostly with bad success. The claims of asphalt are explicit, and in a great degree admitted. It is a most enduring street-covering; waterproof, easily repaired, and not excessively expensive. Wooden blocks, however, have had serious aspersions cast upon them on hygienic grounds. The blocks used generally up to a year or two ago were absorbent; and it was asserted that in the summer season the abrasion of the wheels caused clouds of minute particles laden with disease germs to fly about in the atmosphere, with most injurious consequences to the population at large. Granite-sets are, of course, insufferable in any community where quietude is treasured, tho the cheapest and most lasting of any street material. In this extremity the recourse seems to be between wood and asphalt. Asphalt is noisy and slippery, especially in damp weather; while an abrasive wood is open to the objections just detailed. It seems likely, however, that these will be overcome by the introduction of the hard, indurated woods of Western Australia, now, altho only recently introduced, being extensively used for street-paving."

NEW SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

THE recent demonstration by Mr. D. McFarlan Moore of the practicability of lighting a room with vacuum-tubes, as described in the quotations from his own paper, recently given in these pages, has stirred up the electric-lighting world. Those who hesitated to believe Mr. Moore's statement that his light was produced with so small an expenditure of energy were invited by the inventor to make a test, and did so, with the result that they have fully acknowledged the justice of his claims. Now come two older and better known electricians, Edison and Tesla, who announce similar results. Tesla, who has long been experimenting in this same direction, but had somewhat neglected it to perfect his oscillating generator, now announces that he has nearly completed a vacuum-lamp that will glow with solar brightness altho no larger than an incandescent bulb; but he refuses at present

either to show it publicly or to explain it, altho a representative of *The Electrical Review*, as stated in that journal (May 20), was shown the bulb in Tesla's laboratory. Edison announces that, proceeding on a slightly different tack, he is about to introduce a fluorescent lamp in which the glow is produced by X-rays. Of the claims of these two, *Electricity* (May 2) speaks editorially as follows:



SKETCH DRAWN BY THOMAS A. EDISON FOR THE "ELECTRICAL REVIEW," SHOWING THE CONSTRUCTION OF HIS NEW LAMP WHICH CONVERTS THE X RAYS INTO LIGHT.

claiming a light efficiency of 10 per cent. and a single tube that will give 250 candle-power, and Edison as claiming 12 to 15 per cent. light efficiency. There are, of course, other considerations besides efficiency that are controlling in the commercial aspect of the case.

"An ordinary incandescent lamp of almost any make to-day could be run pretty close to the efficiencies above claimed, but its life would be exceedingly short, and its operation at such efficiencies would be decidedly uncommercial."

"Then again, the lamp to be commercial must, neither in the subsidiary apparatus nor in its own construction, be too costly or complicated, and its installation and maintenance must be simple and cheap. We shall await, however, with great interest the developments, or rather the evidences of development, that are promised."

The Electrical Review publishes an interview with Mr. Edison in which he asserts that he has discovered a mineral substance that fluoresces or glows under the influence of the X rays more powerfully than any hitherto known. By coating with this the inside of a Crookes tube a pure white light is obtained. Says Mr. Edison, as reported in *The Review*:

"What I have succeeded in doing is only this: Instead of generating X rays and throwing them off into space, I have turned them into a pure white light of high refrangibility. It seems as if practically all the electrical energy is transformed into light. To the eye, the light is pure white, resembling bright sunlight. It has none of the moonlight effect. The spectroscope shows, however, that there is plenty of red in it, and it is, therefore, a normal light."

"I can make these new lamps of any size, and the efficiency of the X-ray apparatus used with them can be made very high. I can also run a number of these new lamps in multiple arc.

"I am now at work on endurance tests of the bulbs and am working to get the system into simple commercial form. Eventually the whole system can be worked on the regular 110-volt incandescent circuit. The best bulb I have yet made gives off four candle-power.

"The mineral I use to coat the inside of the bulb is very cheap, and I doubt if this system can be beaten for transforming electrical energy into light. The whole system is highly economical."

As might be expected, these predictions from the older inventors have somewhat nettled the friends of Mr. Moore, who remind us that he has actual performance instead of mere promise to point to. In a communication to *The Electrical Age*, May 30, Mr. Edward I. Wessels, president of the Moore Electrical Company, makes among others, the following statements:

"Mr. Moore alone is entitled to the credit of having discovered new fundamental principles and made them operative. In this credit neither Mr. Edison nor Mr. Tesla is justly entitled to share. Yet the dailies are devoting much space to what is 'going to be' and ignoring what *is*! They head articles 'Edison and Tesla Rivals,' and shut their eyes to the fact that Mr. Moore is the *only one* who has shown a tube-lighting room. They print accounts of what 'will be,' but Mr. Moore demonstrates nightly what *is*.

"Is it not singular (to say the least) that only *after* Mr. Moore had made this unimpeachable record did newspaper articles appear stating what Messrs. Edison and Tesla were 'going to do'?"

"Yet many of the dailies are silent about Mr. Moore, and even the lecture he delivered at the request of The National Electric Light Association was referred to by one of the electrical journals only, altho the hall was filled with a thousand delegates and others.

"Mr. Moore's demonstrations have greater historic value than press effusions, and these demonstrations can not be ignored.

"Mr. Moore is most willing to continue his public demonstrations after the electrical show closes. Will Mr. Tesla show his tubes at the same time? Let instruments be used by competent electrical experts. Then let the results of the competitive tests be published authoritatively. The public will always prefer actual achievements to speculative theories."

The Electrical World (May 30) does not give Mr. Moore credit for so much originality, nor is it so sanguine as to his results. It says:

"As to the system itself it differs from others hitherto employed in the very simple and effective means used to excite the tubes, and it is for this reason that Mr. Moore has made considerable advancement in the art for which he deserves credit, but not for having produced a new light. Whether or not vacuum-tubes as at present constructed have a commercial field of usefulness for purposes of illumination, remains to be seen. It does not necessarily follow, because a system is more expensive in its operation than previous systems, that it is not likely to come into general use. It is an historical fact that the systems of electrical illumination now in vogue have come into prominence not because they are cheaper than the candle, oil or gas light, but because of the growing tendency of civilization to demand increased comforts rather than a decrease in the cost of obtaining them. This tendency may show itself in the case of vacuum-tube lighting, but until considerable improvement has been made in the quality of light emitted from such tubes as those with which we are at present familiar, this form of illumination is not likely soon to create for itself a very extensive field of commercial application."

All this seems to show that we are to be favored with the usual squabbles among rival claimants of priority, but so long as the world gets a better and cheaper light, which there really seems some likelihood of its getting as a result of these investigations, the public can afford to look on with equanimity.

In a combined irrigating and electrical plant recently constructed for a company in Mesa, Ariz., the water is taken from the Salt River and carried across the Utah Canal to a pair of 21-inch turbines on a horizontal shaft, developing 400 horse-power. One end of the shaft is connected by a friction-clutch to a 200 horse-power dynamo, which furnishes light and power for the town. The other end is connected to a pumping-plant for irrigating purposes. "This novel station," says *The Age of Steel*, "is suggestive of great possibilities in this line."

"DARK LIGHT."

THE claims of M. Gustave Le Bon, a French physicist, to have discovered what he terms "dark light"—an invisible form of radiation arising from the passage of ordinary light through apparently opaque metal plates, and capable of producing shadowgraphs like those of the X rays—have already been noticed in these columns. M. Le Bon's experiments have been described before the French Academy of Sciences, a sufficient proof that they have been performed in good faith; but his conclusions have been usually looked upon with suspicion, men of science having generally thought that he has been deceived by the filtration of light through chinks in his plate-holder, or by some similar action. Nevertheless, his experiments and papers continue, and in his last paper, read on May 11, he asserts that many forms of invisible radiation, including Röntgen's X rays, rays from fluorescent bodies, the rays discovered by himself as noted above, and others, are all merely forms of "dark light," which term he thus widens in application to cover all kinds of radiation capable of affecting a photographic plate but not the retina of the eye. Le Bon's experiments have been unaccountably neglected in this country. They are so simple that it should be easy for almost any one to prove the truth or falsity of his claims, yet no one apparently has thought it worth while to take the trouble. One American scientific magazine of high repute even refers to his experiments as experiments on X rays. It is quite certain, however, that there are forms of invisible radiation capable of taking a photograph, besides the famous X rays. Some of the methods of photographing "in the dark" were known, in fact, long before Röntgen's great discovery. It may be that Le Bon has really discovered a new and related form of radiation, and in any case his recent classification of all such forms under one comprehensive head is a step in the right direction. We translate below an extract from the paper alluded to above, together with an abstract of other portions of it, from *Cosmos* (Paris, May 23):

"To place his previous experiments definitely beyond all the objections brought against 'dark light,' notably that which suggests the filtering of ordinary light through the cracks of the plate-holder, M. Le Bon has undertaken new experiments with the object of condensing it on the surface of metal plates, and then obliging it to pass through these and act on photographic plates in darkness. We quote from his communication the description of his experiments:

"Take a sheet of copper and one of lead, about one millimeter in thickness; place each of these two sheets in a photographic printing-frame instead of the sheet of glass and expose one of the faces—one only—at a distance of 20 centimeters [8 inches] to the light of an electric arc, for one hour. Remove the two frames to darkness and allow them to cool for two hours. Remove the sheets from their frames; then, between the two faces that have not been exposed to the light, place a sensitized glass-plate, and the object that we wish to reproduce, a photographic negative for instance, taking care that the object shall be between the copper and the sensitized plate. To avoid all contact action, be careful to separate the sensitized glass from the object to be reproduced, by a sheet of glass or celluloid. It will be sufficient to leave the whole in darkness for five or six hours, to obtain on development a perfect image of the object placed between the metal sheet and the photographic plate. It is then evident that the light condensed on one of the faces of the sheet of copper has traversed the metal and made an impression on the photographic plate."

"Adopting the term 'dark light' for all forms of invisible radiation hitherto discovered, M. Le Bon believes that he has been able to establish the following classification:

"X Rays.—These traverse black paper and organic substances, do not pass through most metals, and are neither reflected nor refracted.

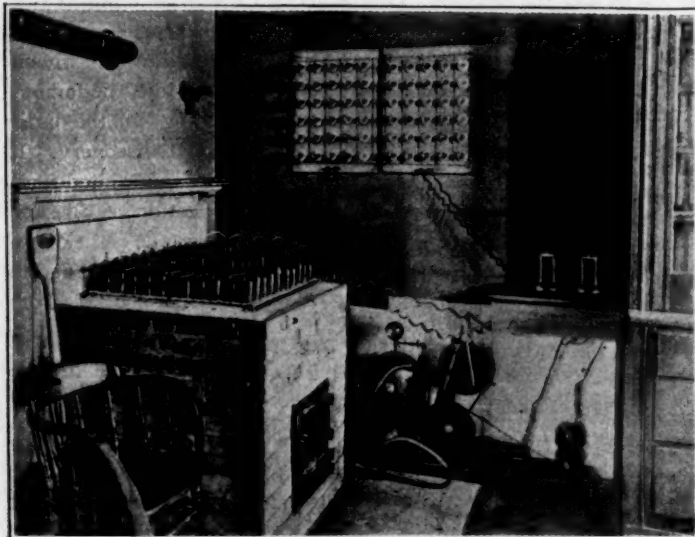
"Invisible Rays from Fluorescent Bodies.—These pass through metals, as Messrs. d'Arsonval and Becquerel have shown, are refracted and reflected, and present, consequently, no peculiarity permitting us to identify them with the X rays.

"Rays that are Formed when Visible Light Falls on Metallic Surfaces.—The researches of M. Le Bon show that these rays do not pass through black paper, nor through the greater part of organic substances, but that they pass through a large number of metals. They also possess the property of being condensed and diffused, like electricity, on the surface of metals.

"Rays Belonging to Organic Beings.—Rays are emitted by organized beings in darkness, which allow us to photograph them, as M. Le Bon has shown by operating on ferns, fishes, and various animals. These rays appear to be related to the invisible rays of phosphorescence, but they differ nevertheless in that they do not pass through metallic bodies, at least those experimented upon—notably aluminum."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM COAL.

WE recently noticed the battery newly invented by Dr. William W. Jacques, of Boston, for the production of electricity directly from coal. This discovery has attracted much attention and provoked considerable comment and discussion. We present herewith a picture of Dr. Jacques's apparatus, together with a description from *The Electrical Review*, May 20. It may be said here, that if Dr. Jacques's claims are well founded, he has solved a problem on which many eminent electricians have



VIEW IN THE LABORATORY OF DR. W. W. JACQUES, SHOWING HIS APPARATUS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM COAL.

been at work. Most of our electrical energy is at present obtained from coal, but the coal is used indirectly, being burned under the boilers of the engines that drive our dynamos. In all the proposed devices, the coal, instead of being burned, is to be consumed in a battery to produce electricity directly; but no practical way of doing this economically has been discovered, unless the invention of Dr. Jacques justifies all that is claimed for it. *The Electrical Review*, after premising that the essential features of the new generator are "electrodes of iron and carbon . . . employed with an electrolyte of melted caustic soda," goes on to say:

"The carbon is the soluble element; it is claimed for this cell that it is highly successful in operation and caps the climax of the electrician's dearest hopes for the past fifteen years in giving the public a practical coal battery."

After mentioning the prior efforts of noted electricians in this field, and noting the fact that they have yet failed to produce anything both commercially serviceable and cheap, the article goes on:

"It is claimed that Dr. Jacques's generator is in no sense a battery, as the electrolyte of fused caustic soda does not attack the carbon except in the presence of air. It is not apparent how the apparatus can operate at all unless it is by galvanic action,

tho, of course, the presence of air may be required to maintain a constant action, since the very nature of electrolytic conduction is galvanic, and decomposition must take place as a necessary prerequisite before current can pass from pole to pole. In an elaborate article in the *Boston Herald* of May 11, it is stated that 100 cells in series, comprising iron pots one and a half inches in diameter and 12 inches deep, each containing a cylinder of carbon, maintained thirty 16-candle lamps burning at full brilliancy, and used eight pounds of coal in 18½ hours, giving a current of 90 volts and 16 amperes, and realizing 82 per cent. of the theoretical efficiency of burning coal.

"Prof. Charles R. Cross is said to have indorsed these tests. These are altogether astonishing results, if, as stated, but a small percentage of the energy of the coal used is required to maintain the apparatus hot enough to keep the soda in fusion."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"PAPER sails," says *The Railway Review*, "are meeting with considerable favor. They are considerably cheaper than canvas sails, and owing to a special treatment are made as soft, flexible, and untearable as the original article. To the paper pulp is added fat, a solution of alkali silicate, glue, alum, and potassium dichromate. From this by means of a paper-making machine, a fairly thick paper is produced. Two strips of this are pasted together, and by passing under considerable pressure through rollers a very thin soft sheet of paper is formed. It is then passed through a weak solution of sulfuric acid, which has the effect of converting the upper surface into a species of parchment. Washing with a solution of soda, drying, and glazing follow. Care is taken to leave the edges free when the strips of paper are fastened together so that other strips may be added at the sides, thus forming a sufficient breadth of sails. To fasten the strips together a paste is used which contains the same ingredients as those added to the paper pulp, while by inserting cords of ribbon on the sides the edging of the sail is formed. There are few articles which offer a greater field for ingenuity than that of paper. One of the most singular inventions is a stove made from paper. A recent suggestion is to use the waste dye-wood chips as a paper filling."

"ONE deplorable result of excessive meat-eating in England," says Mrs. Ernest Hart in her work entitled "Diet in Sickness and Health," "is the ill-temper which is a chronic moral complaint among us. In no country, I believe, is home rendered so unhappy and life made so miserable by the ill-temper of those who are obliged to live together as in England. To everybody who reads these lines examples will occur of homes which are rendered quite unnecessarily unhappy, when they might be happy, by the moroseness and rudeness of the head of the family, by the peevishness of the wife, or by the quarreling of the younger members. If we compare domestic life and manners in England with those of other countries where meat does not form such an integral article of diet, a notable improvement will be remarked. In less meat-eating France urbanity is the rule of the home; in fish and rice-eating Japan harsh words are unknown, and an exquisite politeness to one another prevails even among children who play together in the street. In Japan I never heard rude, angry words spoken by any but Englishmen. I am strongly of the opinion that the ill-temper of the English is caused in a great measure by a too abundant meat diet, combined with a sedentary life. The half-oxidized products of albumin form urates and uric acid, which, circulating in the blood, produce both mental and moral disturbances."

OUTERBRIDGE'S dictum that cast-iron, instead of being weakened or made brittle by vibration, is actually toughened and strengthened by this treatment, is stated in the following emphatic terms, according to *Engineering Mechanics*. "The result of about a thousand tests of bars of cast-iron of all grades, from the softest foundry mixtures to the strongest car-wheel metal, enables me to state with confidence that, within certain limits, cast-iron is materially strengthened by subjection to shocks or repeated blows." The scientific and practical value of this discovery, for such it is, is very great, and is likely to affect the use of cast-iron materially by relieving this metal of some of the distrust with which it is now viewed, and justly so, on account of the uncertainty of whether the shrinkage stresses will cause failure or not.

"A FEMALE patient presented herself at the Hôtel Dieu, of Lyons, for a rebellious hiccough which had resisted all treatment for four days," says *The Medical Times*. "She was asked to show the tongue, and it was noticed that with the putting out of the tongue the hiccough ceased. The same thing has been since tried, and with success, in other cases. All that is necessary, apparently, is to strongly push the tongue out of the mouth and hold it so for a minute or two. It is also suggested now to try the same thing in suffocative cough, as whooping-cough and choking by irrespirable gases."

In January last, according to *Science*, "John E. Lewis, of Ansonia, while photographing Holmes' comet through a telescope, caught upon the plate the path of a large meteor showing its place among certain stars. Prof. H. A. Newton, of Yale, made a very careful computation showing that the meteorite probably fell at a place about two miles north of Danbury, Conn., near Kohanza reservoir. Professor Newton has now received intelligence of the finding of a meteorite at almost exactly the computed point. It is described as an oval specimen, fifteen and a half inches long, and seven and a half inches in diameter, weighing twenty-six pounds."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARMENIA'S RELIGIOUS TROUBLES.

IN his paper on "Armenia's Impending Doom," in the June *Forum*, Mr. M. M. Mangasarian, himself an Armenian, diplomatically opens by saying that he has no sympathy with the sweeping denunciation of the Turks, and much less with the unqualified encomium of the Christians of the Orient; that nothing is gained by depicting the Mohammedan as an incorrigible devil and the Armenian as an incomparable angel. He cites individual examples of fraternal devotion, hospitality, compassion, and chivalry on the part of noble Turks toward Armenians, and says that such acts should not only help us to be moderate in our judgment of the Ottomans, but should also, in this time of moral skepticism, help to confirm our wavering faith in human nature. He holds that "men everywhere are better than their creeds, and, in its essentials, human nature is something like the divine." He urges that exaggerated attacks upon the Turk are bound to produce, sooner or later, a reaction in his favor, and remarks that both Turks and Armenians have their full share of the virtues and vices of Oriental races. It is the Ottoman rule and the support it receives to which Mr. Mangasarian objects. On this point he says, in part:

"That splendid empire which the Turks inherited five hundred years ago has been reduced to a state of intellectual and industrial pauperism. The traveler in Turkey is everywhere reminded, by innumerable ruins, of those nobler and sturdier races that once called the country their own, and made it the cradle of culture and religion. The Sultan and his sluggish Turks tread on a ground under which sleep the Greek and Roman sires of modern civilization. With the exception of a few mausoleums and mosques, the Ottoman Turks have not built a single town or city, or created a single industry or institution, or in any way improved the condition of the peoples they have conquered and converted. The Ottoman Government, since Solyman 'The Magnificent,' has been in a comatose state.

"Nor is it because the Turks are Mohammedans that vandalism has been their profession, or that government '*à la Turc*' has been synonymous with organized brigandage: the Saracens were Mohammedans, too, but they produced scholars, and were for four hundred years the intellectual teachers of Europe; the Seljukian sultans have left monuments to their love of art and science; the Persians have given to the world Hafiz and Sadi; but the Ottoman Turks have not produced a writer or a statesman whose name will live. The saying that 'wherever the Sultan's horse-hoofs tread, there the grass never grows again,' has been fully corroborated by the recent reports of pillage, rapine, and murder which have reached the ears of the whole world. When the Czar, Nicholas I., called the Turk 'the sick man of Europe,' he not only made a correct diagnosis, but he also led the civilized world to anticipate with pleasure the speedy demise of 'the sick man.' And tho this event has been delayed, there is every indication that the time is ripe for a European coalition, a concert of civilized nations, to drive the Turks, bag and baggage, beyond the desert and steppes of that darkest Asia which was their original home."

In his hope and belief that the civilized nations of the world will yet unite to subdue and crush the Ottoman, Mr. Mangasarian says:

"In forming an estimate of the Armenian character, we must not lose sight of the fact that the Turks are the masters and the Armenians the slaves. Notwithstanding this vital difference the Armenians are, to say the least, intellectually and morally the peers of the Turks, and if they can not compare favorably with the free peoples of Europe and America, it is due to five centuries of uninterrupted oppression and persecution to which they have been subjected. Under these circumstances, it would be unreasonable to expect of the Armenians all the virtues of Englishmen and Americans. By that stupendous obstinacy with which the Armenians, in spite of unparalleled hardships and misery, have refused to forsake the country they call their fatherland—a coun-

try which, from time out of mind, has been the tramping-ground and the battle-field of the devastating armies of Nebuchadnezzar and Alexander, of Genghis Khan and Timour, of Shah Abbas and the Arabs, of the Seljuks and the Ottomans; and by that equally marvelous tenacity with which, since the close of the third century of the Christian era, they have, as a nation, clung to the faith preached to them by Gregory, surnamed 'The Illuminator'—the faith in which their King Tiridates was baptized twenty-seven years before the Emperor Constantine had issued the famous Edict of Toleration, and which they have so successfully defended against the fire-worshippers of Persia, the caliphs of Arabia, and the Tartar conquerors—by all these things they have won for themselves a place in history which can not be taken away from them. It is to be deplored that Europe and America know so little of what it has cost the Armenians to remain Armenians and Christians in a land where Islam is without a rival and where every inducement has been offered and every severity practised to make apostates of them. But I do not despair of the civilized nations of the world, for when they study the history of this martyr-nation—to-day the only representative of civilization and Christianity in Turkey—and of the Vartanians, Levonians, and their noble brethren who died to stem the torrent of Persian and Ottoman fanaticism; and when they realize the ineffable sacrifices which the Armenians to-day are making to protect their homes and honor, they will not hesitate to do a little for the people who have done so much for humanity."

This is an optimistic hope, for Mr. Mangasarian fully understands why certain "civilized" nations have not interfered to protect the Armenians. After giving a cursory review of the principal causes which culminated a short time ago in the frightful massacres, he boldly states that the hereditary fear of Russian aggression is still the bugbear of Europe, and that the secret of European sympathy for Turkey is a commercial one. "It is," says he, "to the interest of commercial Germany and England that there should be a Turkey where they can sell their shoddy." He continues:

"Germany and France take their cue from Russia. We have not heard of a single protest from official Germany against the Turkish atrocities. From a moral point of view, the conduct of Germany in this respect has been a great disappointment. Germany, considering her power and intellectual greatness, has done less for the cause of the oppressed and the downtrodden than any other nation in the world. Few peoples are more devoid of chivalry than the modern Germans. When have they made the cause of the persecuted their own? When have they hastened to the rescue of the weak and the oppressed? When have they made a sacrifice worthy of their heart and brain in the interests of justice and humanity? And France! The home of the Revolution, the most chivalrous nation of Europe, the land of Rousseau and the Girondists—she is dumb with the fear of Russia. Russia has hypnotized France, and her ministers are to-day receiving decorations from the Sultan."

Mr. Mangasarian does not look to America for any effective aid to Oriental Christians. England is his hope. He says, in conclusion:

"After all, England is *par excellence* the moral nation of the world. Behind her driving commercialism is the English conscience. Above and beyond diplomatic England are the English people, as above its fog and mist are the everlasting skies. The first appeal of the oppressed of the world has always been addressed to the conscience of the English-speaking world—a conscience the most sensitive and the most uncompromising. With all her faults, England is still the apostle of civilization. Her Government's double-dealing with the Christians of the Orient deserves all the upbraiding it has received from the pen of William Watson, who has won the poet-laureateship of humanity:

Never, O craven England, never more
Prate thou of generous effort, righteous aim!
Betrayed of a People, know thy shame!
... What stays the thunder in your hand?
A fear for England? Can her pillared fame
Only on faith forsworn securely stand.
On faith forsworn that murders babes and men?
Are such the terms of glory's tenure? Then
Fall her accursed greatness, in God's name!

These are scathing words, but in what other country has there

been raised a voice so pure and sonorous, so mighty and moral? The Armenians are hopelessly doomed unless the English-speaking people hasten to their assistance."

ANOTHER VISION OF THE VIRGIN IN FRANCE.

OBJECTIVE points for pilgrimages are multiplying in France. Besides the famous Grotto at Lourdes, every year or two witnesses the appearance of a vision to some peasant girl and the consequent flocking of devotees to the spot. We translate an account of the latest event of this sort from *L'Illustration* (Paris, May 9):

"Again a case of mysticism. After the 'inspired one' of the Rue de Paradis, the confidant of the Archangel Gabriel, we have a 'seer' in Tilly-sur-Seulles, who is favored with apparitions of the Virgin. It is in Normandy, this time, that the miracle is wrought. In a few words, these are the facts, as recently published:

"At Tilly-sur-Seulles, the chief town of the canton of Calvados, between Caen and Bayeux, there is, amid grassy pastures, a field bordered with elms. There is also a farmer's daughter, Louise Polinière, aged fifteen years. One day last April, when going for the cows, she fell into an ecstasy, and the Holy Virgin appeared to her near one of the elm-trees in the Lepetit field. The report spread rapidly in the village and the neighborhood. Soon the curious began to flock toward the scene of the miracle. They came from Caen, from Bayeux, even from Paris, and from still greater distances. Now there is a veritable organized system of pilgrimages with a special carriage service and booths for the sale of pious relics. Since the initial fact the apparitions have been seen again not only by the young girl but by several other persons. . . .

"The entry to the spot now transformed into a sanctuary is marked by a post surmounted with an inscription in the words, 'Do not Blaspheme Here.' Above the hedge that borders the ditch rises the sacred tree, easily recognizable among the others by its trunk stripped of bark and its lack of branches, but much more venerable thus, when we remember that it has been reduced to this condition by the fervor of the faithful, eager for precious relics. No doubt the fanatics would have torn it down and split it into small bits, if the justly anxious proprietor had not taken precautions to preserve it from the excess of pious vandalism by means of a formidable rampart composed of timber, railway rails, and pointed wire. The believers, on their side, have adorned it with numerous gifts. Before this sacred tree, illuminated by the flickering and smoky light of candles burning ceaselessly, hundreds of persons of both sexes and all conditions of life crowd day and night, offering chaplets, reciting litanies, chanting canticles, eager to view the apparition."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ITALY.

THE religious statistics of the Catholic Church of Italy recently published present some interesting data. The present ecclesiastical divisions are a relic of the times when Italy was politically divided into many parts. There are 273 bishoprics in Italy, while France, Spain, and Austro-Hungary, the three great Catholic countries of Europe, have together only 203, and all Europe only 610, and the entire globe only 894. The single province of Rome has 28 dioceses. The bishoprics differ materially in their incomes. That of Ferrara has an annual income of 70,000 lire [\$14,000], while Borgo San Domino must be content with 6,000 [\$1,200]. The city of Caltanissetta has but a single congregation, altho it contains 30,480 souls, while Arezzo, with 536 souls, has three. In the country congregations there are even stranger contrasts. There are about 100 charges with fewer than 100 souls (one with only sixteen). There are 152 charges with more than 10,000. As a rule the budgets of these charges are meager, so that the state must contribute 2,800,000 lire [\$560,000] annually in order to keep the average of the income of the charges at 800

lire [\$160] each year. But there are benefices with 20,000 lire [\$4,000] of revenues. This large list of charges and their small funds has become a church problem of first magnitude in Italy. The *Gazetta di Venezia*, in commenting on these statistics, says:

"The difference between the clergy of northern and of southern Italy is altogether astounding. That of northern Italy is indeed marked by an absence of the culture and education the clergy should possess, but it is less ignorant and stands morally much higher than the clergy of southern Italy, which is simply in a deplorable state in this regard. It is quite a common thing among these hordes of priests in southern Italy to find those who are engaged in usurious practises, who sell themselves to political parties offering the highest bids, who have concubines and have children: who are immoral and without restraint. They have but one virtue: they are not willing to further schism, and with furious fanaticism cling to the classes from whom they secure their support."

THE CHURCH AND THE WORKINGMEN.

THE assertion of Mr. Eugene V. Debs that the churches are indifferent to the interests of the laboring-classes is resented by *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) in strong terms. It says that the church seems to have been a favorite object of attack recently by men who claim to represent the interests of labor. It quotes another at a meeting of the laboring-men who declared that "the churches have done very little good to the people. The saloons have done more. They have fed more people in this city (Chicago) during the last two years than all the churches in the State." With reference to these utterances *The Standard* says:

"There are some mighty assumptions in all these charges. One assumption, constantly present in charges against the churches is, that only those who work with their hands are laboring-men. By what right do these self-appointed censors shut out authors, physicians, accountants, lawyers, bankers, clerks, from the ranks of laboring-men? Work done by the brain is as truly work as that done by the hands. Nor should it be forgotten that labor is not confined to the ranks of the poor. No class in the community labors more assiduously than those who are property-owners. Poverty and ignorance are not essential elements in the laboring-man. He may be well informed and possess a fair amount of property, and still be in the truest sense a man of labor.

"Another assumption of the labor-leaders is that whatever organized labor does is worthy of approval. They ask for approval and sympathy from pastors and churches, when much of that for which approval is sought appears to be unwise if not wicked. The churches were arraigned for not sympathizing with labor in the strike of two years ago which resulted in terrible rioting in Chicago and other cities. The fact is, the great majority of Christians do not and can not approve of the methods then employed. The right to organize is unquestioned. The right of an individual or of an organization to refuse to work is readily granted. There can be no question that employers are often unjust, heartless, cruel. The sympathy of Christian people goes out to the oppressed, and to those who use lawful means to better their conditions. But when injustice is met with greater injustice, and the oppressed themselves become oppressors, the sympathy which the laboring-man would naturally receive is withheld. Christian people respect the law and have little sympathy for its violators. Public sentiment can be depended upon to favor those who are striving to secure their rights, so long as their efforts are lawful. . . .

"Much of the talk about the alienation of workingmen from the church is misleading. No doubt many of those who are most active in labor organizations are not only out of sympathy with the church, but are openly hostile. But the fact remains that the great majority of the members of our churches are laboring-men, wage-earners. The assertion is constantly being made that the pulpit caters to the rich. One would naturally suppose that our churches are made up of the wealthy, when the fact is that they are a very small minority. At least this is true of Baptist churches. Our churches are composed of and supported by men who have small incomes, and who work hard for their daily

bread. While not all of them work with their hands, many of them do. The assertion that pastors ignore the interests of this great majority, and seek to prop up the wealthy few in their selfishness and injustice, is practically saying that pastors are utterly destitute of common-sense as well as wanting in honesty. The charge also betrays a lamentable ignorance of that which is preached from Christian pulpits. If there is any place where applied Christianity is plainly taught, where justice, unselfishness, brotherly love, and righteousness are constantly exalted, it is in the Christian pulpit of to-day. The fact that pastors and churches refuse to follow the lead of wild-eyed and irresponsible labor agitators, is no evidence that these pastors and churches are cowardly or wanting in sympathy for every righteous cause."

The North and West has an opinion to offer on the same subject. It says:

"If certain labor leaders would cease belaboring the church and would inaugurate a crusade against the saloon, it would show wisdom. Christian men are not perfect. The church is not infallible. But in conserving a day of rest, it emancipates labor from seven-day slavery. In working for righteousness and justice, it maintains all just contentions of day-laborers. In teaching that God is no respecter of persons, it puts labor and capital in the same position before God. Its churches are open, with few exceptions, alike to rich and poor. Any reasonable man can easily find a congenial and helpful church-home. If not, he has the right to organize one of his own. There must be numerous types to suit all parties. We have enough for all."

SIGNIFICANCE OF PULPIT EXCHANGES.

THE religious papers are still discussing the recent exchanges of pulpits between certain Congregational and Unitarian pastors in Boston. The question is what denominational significance, if any, do such exchanges have. In an article on the subject *The Congregationalist* says that "every minister who asks or accepts an exchange does publicly indorse the minister with whom he exchanges as a trustworthy teacher of Christianity for his own people." *The Universalist* disagrees with its contemporary on this point, and says:

"That a minister exchanging with another may intend to 'indorse the minister with whom he exchanges' is not to be questioned; but that he must intend to do so does not follow. He may intend nothing of the sort. If we thought him an evil or dangerous teacher he would not act prudently to exchange pulpits with him; or if he believed him to be a man of bad character he could not consistently invite him to his pulpit. But it is going quite too far to say that a Baptist who exchanges with a Congregationalist indorses the latter's theology. If the two who exchange are farther apart—a Christian and a Jew for example—it is still less likely that they intend to 'indorse' each other's views on theological questions. It should mean that each regards the other as a worthy man and a useful religious teacher; and it should not be construed to mean more than this."

Zion's Herald (Methodist Episcopal, Boston), while admitting that the particular exchange under consideration was not intended to have any denominational significance, yet says:

"We deplore that the exchange was made. The Congregational Church is understood to stand for something positive concerning the person of Christ. Unitarianism as a church stands for want of faith or disbelief in the deity of Christ, the most fundamental doctrine of evangelical Christianity. How can those who disagree on a tenet so vital exchange without conveying to the general public the idea that essential differences are ignored? We do not think that the Congregational Church can afford, for its own sake, to coquet in this way with Unitarianism."

The *New York Observer* quotes this passage from *Zion's Herald*, and adds:

"Our contemporary is right. To go so far in the prosecution of fellowship with man as to cast discredit upon the grounds on which alone rests fellowship with God, through the efficiency of a divine Savior, is all wrong. Churches have duties of testimony as well as of fellowship. Cooperation in benevolent activities or

in an onset against public evils is to be encouraged without regard to religious faith, but the surrender of an evangelical pulpit to those who deny the deity of our Lord is likely to be interpreted as an intimation that trinitarian teaching is of no special value."

The Presbyterian Banner also quotes the passage above from *The Congregationalist*, and says:

"This is all true viewed even from the human side, but the honor of Christ is involved. If we believe Him to be divine and equal in power and glory with the Father, to invite one who does not believe in the divinity of Christ to feed His flock, by the minister in charge, is to rob Him of His glory and to be unfaithful to the trust committed to His shepherds, as it involves the reality of the atonement of our Lord."

CHANGING DENOMINATIONS.

A RECENT utterance of "Ian Maclaren," the Scotch novelist, on the subject of religious pervers, is the occasion for comment in a number of papers. The utterance referred to was as follows:

"I consider it a base thing for a man, unless under great constraint of conscience, to turn his back on the church at whose breast he was fed. If I was a clergyman whose church was recruited by persons who were leaving ancient communions, in which their fathers lived and died, simply because they wanted to follow the fashion, I should lift up my voice and implore such persons, for the sake of my own church and for the sake of their own souls, which they are selling, to remain where they were."

On this subject of changing denominations, *Zion's Herald* (Methodist) says:

"This matter of a change of denomination seems to us more serious than it once did. The step should be taken only after long and prayerful consideration and searching personal scrutiny. In a majority of cases the result is disappointing. There are uncomfortable restrictions in every church, and the denomination with which you labor may seem to have more than its reasonable share because you live inside and therefore know most about it."

A writer in *The Methodist Protestant* quotes the above paragraph from *The Herald*, and says:

"Certainly, leaving one's church and joining another is a serious thing, and as such demands careful, earnest, and prayerful consideration, with 'personal scrutiny' of the impelling motive. But when the mind is fixed to take this step, and especially when notice of this intention has been blazed abroad, possibly united with emphatic depreciations of the church designed to be forsaken, let the dissatisfied man go. Give him your blessing, but let him go. It might happen that he has reckoned without his host in the matter of calculating that the door he desires to enter is wide open for him. And in that case he may wish to reconsider, thinking that 'a bird in the hand is better than two in the bush.' No matter, act upon his own expressed preference and purpose, and, so far as you are concerned, hinder him not, let him go. We want none but true Methodist Protestants on guard."

The Commercial Advertiser, of New York, has an editorial opinion to offer on the same subject. It says:

"It is only under extraordinary and exceptional circumstances that a man may be justified in openly attacking and denouncing a church which has once sheltered him and in whose councils he has once had a part and a voice. Unless the provocation be very great such action partakes too much of the character of treachery and ingratitude to be well received by just and sensible minds. It seems at least like a serious offense against the laws of propriety for a man to take advantage of the knowledge he has gained as a member of any church to hold that church up to ridicule and obloquy after he has for any reason withdrawn his allegiance from it. Even if the church richly merits condemnation it is far better to leave that work to others who are not bound by any such considerations as previous membership involves."

"It is for reasons such as have been named that the religious public generally gives a scant welcome to religious pervers who make a special feature either in public print or public discourse of

'terrible revelations' and 'fearful disclosures' concerning some sect with which they were formerly connected. Even where such 'revelations' and 'disclosures' have a large basis of truth they are discounted by the offensive method and manner in which they are put forth. They may create a sensation for a time, but they do not affect serious-minded people of any class very deeply and are generally barren of results. The feeling of suspicion and repugnance attaching to any man who goes about making proclamation of his religious overturnings generally overbalances whatever of real moment there may be in his 'revelations.' The 'disclosures' themselves may be all right, but the people reject them because they do not come from an honest source.

"The conclusion of all is, that if a man's sense of right and duty compels him to turn his back upon one church and seek the shelter of another let him do so quietly and have done with it, not seeking to make his transition an occasion for public clamor and sensational display."

Aaron Burr, and a Moral.—"Aaron Burr was one of the most accomplished politicians that ever figured in American history. His native talents were splendid. He was well educated. He was an able soldier under Washington. He was one of the most uniformly successful advocates that ever practised at any bar. As an orator he stood in the very front rank in an age which produced Fisher Ames and Patrick Henry. His eloquence was so overpowering as to melt his bitterest enemies to tears, and make them forget where they were. He was, perhaps, the most magnetic man that has lived since Julius Cæsar. When the officers of the law were hunting him from State to State, to arrest him on the charge of treason, the populations of large cities were turning out *en masse* to magnificent banquets and brilliant balls given in his honor. Even the popularity of Jefferson's Administration was seriously imperiled by Burr's arrest. His arrest was accomplished with great difficulty. His trial was almost an ovation. Andrew Jackson, who had been summoned to Richmond as a witness for the prosecution, is said to have made a public harangue in his defense. That extraordinary lawyer, Luther Martin, Federalist to the core as he was, volunteered to defend him without a fee. Wirt's filigree foolishness and hollow rhetoric about Blennerhasset, the 'native of Ireland' and the 'man of letters,' were swept away like a cobweb, and Aaron Burr's acquittal was a triumph. The only thing that Burr lacked to make him one of the first statesmen of his time was moral character. Even when he was under the frown of Jefferson, and when his hands were red with the blood of Hamilton, Burr was one of the most popular men in the United States. Barely missing the Presidency, and easily first as Vice-President, he spent most of his life in a blaze of glory, and has left to posterity a name which will be the synonym for infamy as long as American history is read, or American politics discussed among men. His biography is instructive, and furnishes many a warning lesson to the politician who, in our own day, lectures us on the 'folly' of attempting to carry 'the Decalog and the Sermon on the Mount into politics.'"—*J. C. Hiden, D.D., in The Independent.*

Harriet Beecher Stowe's Religious Faith.—In her *Reminiscences of Harriet Beecher Stowe*, in the June *McClure's*, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps writes: "The most beautiful story which I ever heard about Mrs. Stowe I have asked no permission to share with the readers of these papers, and yet I feel sure that no one who loves and honors her could refuse it; for I believe that if the whole of it were told, it might live to enhance the nobility of her name and fame as long as Uncle Tom himself. It was told me, as such things go, from lip to lip of personal friends who take pride in cherishing the sweetest thoughts and facts about those whom they love and revere. During the latter part of her life Mrs. Stowe has been one of those devout Christian believers whose consecration takes high forms. She has placed faith in prayer, and given herself to the kind of dedication which exercises and cultivates it. There came a time in her history when one who was very dear to her seemed about to sink away from the faith in which she trusted, and to which life and sorrow had taught her to cling as only those who have suffered and doubted and accepted can. This prospect was a crushing grief

to her, and she set herself resolutely to avert the calamity if, and while, she could. Letter after letter—some of them thirty pages long—found its way from her pen to the foreign town in which German rationalism was doing its worst for the soul she loved. She set the full force of her intellect intelligently to work upon this conflict. She read, she reasoned, she wrote, she argued, she pleaded. Months passed in a struggle whose usefulness seemed a pitiable hope, to be frustrated in the effort. Then she laid aside her strong pen, and turned to her great faith. As the season of the sacred holiday approached, she shut herself into her room, secluding herself from all but God, and prayed as only such a believer—as only such a woman—may. As she had set the full force of her intellect, so now she set the full power of her faith, to work upon her soul's desire. One may not dwell in words upon that sacred battle. But the beautiful part of the story, as I have been told it, is, that a few weeks after this a letter reached her, saying: 'At Christmas-time a light came to me. I see things differently now. I see my way to accept the faith of my fathers; and the belief in Christianity, which is everything to you, has become reasonable and possible to me at last.'

Dr. Blaikie on Spurgeon.—In an article contributed to *The Examiner*, the Rev. Prof. W. Garden Blaikie, of Edinburgh, has this discriminating criticism of the late Mr. Spurgeon: "And now we come to good, honest, faithful Charles Spurgeon. Where shall we place him among the preachers of England? Not in any school or group that we know of, but just by himself. In every way Spurgeon was a wonder, but most of all as a preacher. To use the modern phrase, he beat the record. For of no other preacher was it ever true that, besides preaching to thousands with his voice every Sunday, he preached to a vastly larger congregation from week to week through the press, and that for a period of more than thirty years. Perhaps the first thing that accounts for his success was the remarkable way in which the great truths of the Gospel had become realities to himself, so that in his own life he was ever seeing their beauty, appreciating their blessedness, and realizing their power. Then there were his singularly clear and full views of actual human life of the temptations of men, their sins, their sorrows, their hopes, joys and fears; the excuses and subterfuges to which they resort when doing wrong or when declining the offer of the Gospel; the awful consequences of continuing in sin, and the glorious rewards of faith and obedience. Moreover, the great and constant tool with which he did his work was the glorious Gospel of the grace of God—a tool which he had a rare art of keeping sharp and keen, so that he never became formal, or commonplace, or dull, but was always fresh and vivid. This prolificness of view was the genius of Spurgeon; his mind knew nothing of ruts; again and again he presented the same great truths, but always without monotony or repetition. It is the same sort of genius that we see in the great painters—in the cherub faces of Raphael's 'Ascension of the Virgin,' every face different from another. Lastly, there was the charm of homeliness in Spurgeon's preaching, homely illustration, homely application."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Primitive Methodists of New South Wales have taken an important step toward the union of the various Methodist bodies in that colony. At their annual conference they declared, by fifty votes to four, in favor of union on the basis of the Wesleyan General Conference, and expressed an opinion in favor of organic union to be consummated not later than the year 1900. Nearly one hundred churches and mission stations were represented in the conference.

ONE of the commonest arguments which the enemies of foreign missions employ is the extravagant cost at which the conversions of the heathen are obtained. From the statistics given by the Moravian Brotherhood, it is evident that the argument is not, at any rate, one of universal application. For a total number of converts of 93,000, the expense is \$400,000, which gives an average for each convert of less than \$5.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND in a recent sermon in St. Louis makes the arraignment against the missionaries in Japan that they prevented the appointment of bishops for that country and were thus directly accountable for the wreck of the church founded by St. Francis Xavier.

NEARLY five hundred sermons on the subject of the observance of Sunday were preached in various places of worship in London and the provinces on a recent Sunday, under the auspices of the Workingmen's Lord's Day Rest Association.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

FOR some time the press of the whole civilized world has been filled with descriptions of the pomp and display witnessed in Moscow, and which, according to Sir Edwin Arnold, correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, surpassed everything of the kind that the world has heretofore witnessed. But amidst the glamour of this spectacle the correspondents of foreign periodicals saw enough to convince them that Russian civilization is very superficial. Even the French admit this. In England it is feared that the Asiatic guest of the Czar will be unduly impressed with the power of the Russian Empire. *The Daily News* says:

"The pomp is necessary to impress the people with the semi-divine character of the consecrated Czar. But in the present instance there is another no less important object in view: that of impressing the outer world with the might and majesty and recently enhanced influence of the great Northern Colossus, over the future destinies of both Europe and Asia. It were futile to attempt either to discredit or to minimize the enormously increased moral power of Russia during the last twenty months, and it is no mere meaningless figure of speech which the Russians now employ when they describe the impending coronation as being graced by the most conspicuous diplomatic triumphs at every chief point in the immense field of her foreign policy."

In Germany, where an increase of Russian influence to the detriment of German diplomacy is denied, the coronation has rather lowered the prestige of Russia. Comments upon the terrible stampede which cost thousands of lives are not yet at hand, but the latest mails prove that great reforms were expected, and the Imperial Proclamation has caused much disappointment. The main points of this proclamation are as follows:

"In European Russia and in Poland all arrears of taxes are remitted; the land-tax is reduced fifty per cent. for a period of ten years; all fines below 300 rubles are either lowered considerably or remitted altogether, except in the case of persons guilty of robbery, usury, fraudulent bankruptcy, or extortion. Political offenders banished to Siberia for a term of twelve years will be allowed to choose their place of residence after a period of ten years. Civic rights are, however, not restored to them. Banished criminals will be pardoned after serving two thirds of their term. The death-sentence is changed to twenty years' hard labor. The Minister of Justice may commend to the special clemency of the Czar a certain number of political delinquents. Political refugees will be pardoned, if fifteen years have passed since the occurrence of the deed which caused them to fly. Lithuanian and Polish refugees will be pardoned, if they swear fealty to the Czar. The German Protestant ministers imprisoned and banished for violating the rules of the Orthodox Church are pardoned."

"In all this," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, "there is no promise of reforms, and the clemency of the Czar could well be extended much further." The *Volks-Zeitung* thinks Russia "is and remains a political monstrosity." It is, however, possible that the Czar will gradually relax some of the most irksome laws which weigh upon Russian citizens. This hope is especially strong with regard to religious liberty. The *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, Prince Uchtomski's paper, says:

"Russia's foreign relations are excellent; her international position has been established for a long time to come by her firm policy. The Government can therefore turn its attention to the development of the internal affairs of our widespread empire. And one of the most important tasks is the revision of the laws concerning the rights of persons who are not members of the Orthodox Church. They are often persecuted, and when we hear of such cases, we ask ourselves what will be the outcome of such intolerance? The servants of the Czar assume the right to control the religious life of dissenters. What right or reason have they to do so? Is it possible that the suffering of the non-ortho-

dox subjects of the Czar passes unnoticed? Surely in these days the men in power ought to feel the need of mercy."

How important the question of religious tolerance is in Russia is shown by the many appeals coming from Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and Sectarians. The Jews are, evidently, still the worst off. The *Freie Blatt*, Vienna, says:

"Special invitations to the coronation were extended to the various Christian denominations, to the Buddhists in Trans-Barkalia, to the Burjats, Votjaks, and Calmucks, who are mostly still heathens. But no invitation was extended to the Jews. It is also reported that the descendants of Jews in Siberia, mostly the offspring of former exiles, shall not be allowed to change their residence, but shall remain where their fathers were located. Thus the punishment of deportation is extended to a second and third generation. Again, in Finland the Jews are not permitted to settle for good. Every six months they must purchase a 'permit,' which costs twenty-five dollars. The manner in which they may earn their living is prescribed to them, and not even their sons born in Finland have a right to remain there."

That the dissenters are not treated more gently in Russia than the Jews is illustrated by the following incident related in the *Nedelya*, St. Petersburg, by a resident of Busuluk, in the province of Samara:

"I had been forced to seek shelter from a snow-storm in a village in the neighborhood of our town. To my astonishment I heard rather interesting things; the peasants were talking of the 'Mormons' in their village. A few questions satisfied me that they were not Mormons at all, but simple farmers reading the Bible; but the village priest, a young man recently sent there, regarded them as dissenters, and called them Mormons. I inquired what kind of people the sectarians were, and was told that they were good people, very honest and sober, and the best taxpayers as well as the best church-goers, until the priest ordered them to be driven from the church door. 'And how do these people bear their treatment?' I inquired. 'They cried,' was the answer, 'and declared that they were orthodox Christians, and that their only offense was that they did not visit the inn on holidays, but read the Word of God.' It appears that the priest ordered the peasants to 'convert' the dissenters. Three of the chief offenders were taken and beaten unmercifully. Two promised to obey the priest in all things. The third, Pimon Kranitsheva, could not walk home, and died a few days later."

The persecution of the Catholics has not been so severe of late, but the attitude of the Pope is likely to prevent the Czar from granting his Catholic subjects liberties. The Pope demanded that his special envoy should have precedence before all other ambassadors at the coronation. But the Czar would not grant this privilege any more than his father had granted it. The Pope at first threatened to send no representative unless his demand was complied with; but as this threat had no effect, he relaxed, and sent Mgr. Agliardi at the head of a deputation.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DR. LUEGER AND THE VIENNA ELECTIONS.

VIENNA is at present the scene of a peculiar political struggle. Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semitic candidate for the mayoralty, who was elected last year and failed to have his election ratified by the Emperor, has again been elected by an overwhelming majority. The Government, rather than prolong the conflict with the people of the capital, caused Dr. Lueger to obtain an audience with Francis Joseph, and the Emperor prevailed upon him to resign for the present. The Vienna mayor question is gradually assuming dangerous proportions. Originally the anti-Semites protested only against the large number of Jewish aldermen and capitalists that ruled the capital, much to the detriment, it is said, of the people. But when the Liberals received the support of Hungary, now undoubtedly the leading partner of the Austro-Hungarian Union, the Austrian-Germans

began to look upon the Lueger affair as a test-case as to whether Hungarian influence could be prevented from becoming predominant in Austria. This was emphasized by the anti-Semite champion in the speech he made at his election. Dr. Lueger said:

"This is not a question of purely local importance. It influences economically and politically the entire nation. The party which at present rules supreme in Hungary endeavors to extend its power still further and to direct the affairs of our Austrian fatherland in a manner far beyond its rights. We must oppose such attempts, calmly but decisively. To submit would cause great loss to us. To obtain a just view of the importance attached in Hungary to our elections it is only necessary to read the attacks upon Vienna in the Hungarian papers. The question has been called a Bodein-Lueger duel. It is much more; it is part of the great struggle of the Christian people against Jewish oppression, and for the independence and freedom of Austria."

The *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* regards the audience granted to Dr. Lueger as an "assassination of a political party," and predicts that the Liberals will need a long time to regain the lost ground. It has to make way for the Clericals, who are the real victors.

The anti-Semitic press, with the *Deutsche Volksblatt* at its head, enlarges upon the sacrifice made by Dr. Lueger, but acknowledges that the anti-Semite Party has gained immensely, as it has now been recognized officially by the Government as a power which must be conciliated. The *Neue Freie Presse* says:

"It is not very easy to see why the Government should have changed its attitude. There is no legal way to force the people of Vienna to elect a mayor whom they do not like, but neither is there a law by which the crown can be forced to ratify an election which is distasteful to the Government. It is a pity that the Cabinet Ministers permitted the audience to take place. When the people hear that Lueger has been acknowledged as an able, worthy man, they are likely to infer that his opponents are less worthy. Every party in Austria will now be forced to follow the example of the anti-Semites, and try to be presented at Court."

When Lueger resigned, Herr Strobach was elected mayor. He is universally regarded as a mere tool of the anti-Semites, and it is thought that Lueger, as vice-mayor, will really be the head. The German Capitalistic-Liberal press, which sides against the anti-Semites, is very wroth at Strobach's election. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Strobach is a *Dutzendmensch* [very ordinary man]. As mayor of Vienna he will be merely a marionette in the hands of others; he will not even be able to keep up the appearance of an influential person. The position he now holds will not be honored by his election. It would have been better to acknowledge Lueger at once. Lueger has, at least, the brains and the energy necessary to govern a city like Vienna. For the present no change in the political situation can be expected. The Liberals have lost all energy, and may congratulate themselves if they are not further humiliated."

The *Tägliche Rundschau* says.

"Even the anti-Semites can not be satisfied; the moral defeat of Premier Bodein and the Liberals does not take away the fact that the anti-Semites were forced to renounce a principle. As for the Liberals, they are simply boiling over with wrath. The Emperor has acknowledged Lueger as the head of the anti-Semitic Party by receiving him in audience, and that is a far worse blow to the Liberals than if Lueger's election had been quietly ratified."

The Hungarian press is of opinion that Lueger was asked to resign to procure a respite from the anti-Semitic troubles during the Hungarian Millennium celebrations. As soon as these are over, the struggle will be renewed.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE working of the compulsory accident insurance in Germany is aptly illustrated by the case of the widows and orphans of the miners who perished in consequence of the explosion in the Kleophas pit, in upper Silesia. The state guarantees each widow 20 per cent. of her late husband's income. She further receives 15 per cent. for each child, until the maximum of 60 per cent. is reached. As the company which owns the mine agrees to pay half as much again, widows with three or more children receive 90 per cent. of their late husband's earnings. Childless widows must content themselves with 30 per cent.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEACE OF FRANKFORT.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the Franco-German war was closed by Germany with an impressive celebration at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where the treaty of peace was drawn up. There has been much talk of a decline of French thirst for revenge of late, and certainly the people have not been more excited than the English during the periodical commemorations of American Independence. The French Government, too, has quietly ignored the fact that there was such a thing as the anniversary of a war disastrous to France. But the French press, or at least part of it, is still very rancorous. The *Journal des Débats*, the *Temps*, and even the versatile *Figaro*, prefer to pass over the closing scene without comment. But a host of smaller papers have expressed themselves in a manner which indicates that the war memories are not slumbering yet. The *Journal de Paris* declares that "the old wound still bleeds as much as at first, and France can not rest until she has back the lost provinces."

The *Patrie* says:

"It is a direct insult to France that the Emperor visited Frankfort, where the peace was concluded, and thanked Bismarck for his share in the work. Why has nothing been done by our Government that could be construed into a protest against these commemorations of our defeat? It looks as if William II. ruled our Ministers. But let him stay away from our exhibition in 1900. It will take only a handful of determined men to prevent such an insult to our country."

The *Libre Parole* thinks there is no peace between France and Germany, only an armistice. The *Jour* says:

"The Socialist Liebknecht will soon visit Paris, and demonstrations in his honor will be made. But the people will not take part in them. The German Socialists have declared more than once that, if France and Russia make war upon Germany, they would fight like the rest of their countrymen. Nor has any German Socialist had the courage to demand openly that Germany should give up Alsace-Lorraine for the sake of peace. We do not blame Liebknecht for being patriotic, but such men should not be honored in Paris, the center of the defense of 1870."

The *Petit Journal* nevertheless thinks that only England draws advantages from the enmity between France and Germany, and that this is the cause of "Lord Salisbury's provoking attitude and Mr. Chamberlain's presumption."

In Germany the close of the commemorations is marked in the press by expressions of dissatisfaction with the rest of the world or advising the Germans to return two purely German provinces to France. The *Kueller Zeitung* wants to know if the partisans of France in England, Russia, and America think the Germans are fools, pure and simple. The paper makes fun also of the somber manner in which German armaments are painted abroad, while Germany, strong and influential thanks to her armaments, is fast becoming the most prosperous country in Europe.

The *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"What we received at the end of the war was little enough. We accomplished our union, but we would have had that anyhow, and if we had not taken back the lands inhabited by Germans, our exertions would have stood in no comparison to the result. The money was no advantage to us; it did more harm than good, and many a patriot has cursed it."

The *Illustrirte Zeitung*, Leipzig, thinks the \$1,000,000,000 which Germany exacted were of no advantage to the country. True, an equal sum had been spent by Germany during the war, but its sudden repayment lowered the value of money. This paper, like many others in Germany, pays a tribute to the people of France, who showed themselves greatest in their hour of trial. It says:

"In sight of the German victors, who were still in the forts, the Communistic attempt was drowned in a sea of blood and flame. Yet four weeks later this same 'crippled' France, which had just witnessed one of the greatest wars on its soil and had passed

through a civil war in addition, proved that she was still the *grande nation*, as Grévy proudly said. That France would be able to maintain such credit, even the most optimistic men in Versailles had not dared to hope."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* deplores that France should destroy her credit in the vain attempt to keep up an armament equal to that of Germany. "Germany has gained by the peace," continues this paper, "and her prosperity is continually increasing, while France is piling up debts." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks every one can see that Germany is not the one to disturb the peace of the world, if left alone, and adds:

"We know that the French now claim they would have been magnanimous enough to refrain from annexing Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine, the prize they had been striving for and clamoring for since Napoleon ascended the throne. But the lessons learnt during centuries of wars with France render this rather doubtful."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BOER AND UITLANDER, AS THEY VIEW EACH OTHER.

"OURS is the golden age of the traducer," wrote a Dutch contemporary recently; "the wielders of the pen no longer misrepresent men and things from ignorance, but because the reading public will not pay for the truth, if the truth is in favor of the unpopular." Possibly this accounts for the tone of the English press nowadays toward the Boers and for the tone of the Afrikaner press toward the English residents at Johannesburg. In each case there is a manifestation of a rather cordial contempt. A Mr. Frankfort Moore speaks of the Afrikaner in the *Windsor Magazine* as follows:

"He is as certain of extermination as the Red Indian or the Maori. Let me recall a day spent with a typical family. The head of the house was a big, awkward, ill-looking old man, almost as grim as Paul Krüger himself. His big sons were slouching, whiskered men, and his womenkind were equally forbidding. I had heard of hospitality being the sole virtue possessed by the Boers, and so I prepared for a hearty welcome. I waited in vain. The interpreter said a few words of introduction, but a grunt was the only response from the host, and his womankind never so much as glanced up from the meat which they were audibly devouring. We found seats for ourselves at the foot of the rough-hewn table, which was stained with the grease of twenty years' meals. Nothing can be more certain than that that hospitable board had never been washed since it was first sawn. There was only one knife on the table, and nothing resembling a fork. . . . I contrived to get a strip of meat, but could not masticate it. It was attributed to a sheep, but could not possibly have come off any animal resembling a sheep. The Boer's mode of life is a good deal below that of the Basuto's, and infinitely below that of the Zulu. He is a boor, and the savage is never that. Whether you understand his detestable language or not, the Boer will harangue you on the subject of his superiority. I never found him treacherous, only cunning, ignorant, brutal, and bigoted. He is as much out of place among civilized people, as the Dodo would be in an English farmyard."

While the Boer periodicals are not equally "enterprising" in sketches of this kind, their view of the Britons can be inferred from an article in *Temple Bar*, London, which has made the round in the Afrikaner press, with an introductory note from the editors, explaining that evidently Englishmen would not like to be judged from the samples in the Transvaal. Here is an extract from the article:

"Without doubt there are highly educated and altogether charming people among the residents [of Johannesburg], both men and women; but they belong, with few exceptions, to the professional classes. The mine-owners—all millionaires many times over—hardly display those qualities which 'stamp the rank of Vere de Vere.' The women are vulgar and illiterate, with dyed hair and artificial complexions; they wear outrageously loud

toilettes, and are plastered with diamonds at all hours. Most of them are former members of theatrical touring companies, barmaids, or shop-girls. The men are principally of the pronounced Hebrew type, loud in manners and dress, ostentatiously drinking champagne at a pound the bottle at all hours of the day. . . . Very piteous is the case of many a youth sent out from England, with an elaborate outfit, but equipped with only the vaguest idea of how to obtain a livelihood. . . . I know many instances of boys of twenty or thereabouts, sons of people at home in high positions, too proud to write asking for assistance, and working as barmen, waiters, hotel-porters—anything that will provide temporary shelter and food. . . . In a word, Johannesburg, when the glamour that envelops it to those who view it from afar off is dispelled, is a place that few who are not obliged would choose to live in permanently. The population is restless, unsettled, and constantly changing, and that percentage of the inhabitants who can not leave exist in the hope of one day making their fortunes and going home."

On the whole, however, anything unfavorable to the Uitlander and in defense of the Boer does not seem to be in great demand among British journals. W. F. Regan has published a book entitled "Boer and Uitlander," in which he denies that the latter had real grievances and attempts to clear the Boer's character. Severe censures of his undertaking have appeared in a dozen English publications, and even Radical papers like *The Westminster Gazette* describe his effort as "altogether out of place at such a time." The reason for this is thus given in a Home Rule paper, *United Ireland*, which has lost no opportunity to taunt the British over events in the Transvaal:

"Seeing that he can not lick the Boers with his Lee-Mitford rifles and Maxim guns, John Bull thinks of satisfying his vengeance by blackguarding them. It is always the custom with the enlightened Britishers, and they can not abandon the usage any more than the leopard can change his spots. The brave use of a free man's rifle is rather irritating to the cultured arrogance and sensitiveness of up-to-date English snobbery. The assertion that the Boer is not able to hold his own in modern life will make all smile who have witnessed the extraordinary powers of nineteenth-century diplomacy displayed by President Krüger, against whom the clever Mr. Chamberlain appears clumsy and uncouth."

FOREIGN NOTES.

GERMANY is now and then unpleasantly reminded of her political weakness before the union, as in the case of the city of Wismar. Wismar is a seaport in the Duchy of Mecklenburg. The Swedes took it during the Thirty Years' War, but gave it as security for a debt of \$1,300,000 to Mecklenburg in 1803, with the option to redeem the pledge in a hundred years. The disagreeable part of it is that if the King of Sweden does not choose to pay the money in 1903, he has the option of another hundred years' grace. Germany may not erect fortifications near the place, which is very annoying to her, as Wismar is well adapted for a naval port. Germany will not, of course, allow Sweden to take possession of the place, but may have to pay a good round sum.

THE Jameson raid has aroused fears in the Kongo Free States. A Belgian missionary writes to the *Patriote*, Brussels, as follows: "Major Forbes and suite have arrived at Lake Tanganyika. It is their intention to possess themselves of part of the Kongo territory. 'The King of Belgium,' says Major Forbes, is tired of the Kongo State; Belgium does not want it, either; therefore we will take it.' Captain Deschamps' forces will not be able to resist him very long. Germany and France will probably interfere, but hard fighting perhaps will be necessary before that."

NOTHING is as good as killing a railway director when you want increased safety in railroad traveling, or running over a bishop if the traffic in crowded streets needs regulating. And probably nothing is more likely to lead to the extermination of Italian brigands than the attack upon the Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. He was admiring the beauties of the Campagna, when a couple of grim-looking, bewhiskered banditti demanded his ready cash. They did not make much of a haul, \$10 being all the Duke had with him. The highwaymen were arrested the same day.

SOME commotion has been created among the Catholics in Germany by the marriage of Count Zeppelin, a very energetic man and an official in the Imperial administration. The Count's bride is a Catholic, and wished to be married according to the rites of the Catholic Church. Zeppelin had no objection, but declared that the Protestant service must come first. Usually the Catholic Church refuses to assent to such a proposition, but the Bishop of Strassburg thought it best to let Zeppelin have his way.

SPANISH officers are not very anxious to join the forces in Cuba. Many ask to be retired when their turn comes to go to Cuba. The Madrid *Imparcial* suggests that each officer's discharge should bear the significant remark that it "was asked for during war-time." The *Ejército Español* has no excuse to offer for the conduct of the officers except that "it is difficult for the army to remain unchanged when all society is corrupt."

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS TO CYCLING FOR WOMEN.

WOMAN is on the wheel now everywhere, and from all appearances she is going to stay there. In view of this fact, a contributor to *The Nineteenth Century*—Dr. W. H. Fenton—publishes a paper on the hygiene of cycling for women. He begins by saying:

"Does it injure or improve the health of those who attempt it?"

"At the outset the medical profession said little, but unquestionably it looked askance, and there was a solemn wagging of gray beards and a low-pitched murmur of 'grave consequences' to be anticipated. Small wonder, when one remembers that medical men, to whose opinion the greatest weight would be most likely to be attached, had themselves, from age and considerations of dignity, no practical experience of the art.

"The old-fashioned 'ordinary' with its huge front driving-wheel and the scramble to reach the saddle, to say nothing of what might happen to its occupant when once there, had doubtless much to answer for.

"Then came the 'whippet,' but, alas! with it the 'scorcher' with his bowed back well besprinkled with mud, his awful swoop on the harmless but necessary pedestrian, made more unpleasant by the ridiculous note of warning from his infantile fog-horn.

"Enough surely to raise alarms of strains, of 'bicycle backs,' and of appalling accidents amidst congested traffic. But the big wheel has gone, the scorcher is on his death-bed, and the 'bicycle back' has never been developed.

"Women would cycle. How they began, when or where, history telleth not.

"The 'whippet' made mounting and dismounting easy; the 'drop-frame' made both still easier; the pneumatic tire banished other jars. Ladies never scorched. The tailor has done the rest, and here we are in the year of grace 1896 with women cycling on every decent day on every bit of level road.

"The medical profession, alas! can not claim that it has the credit of having urged or even advised women to cycle. Just as ever, women have tasted the fruit for themselves, with less harm to the sex and the world at large than followed Eve's historical experiment.

"Let it at once be said, an organically sound woman can cycle with as much impunity as a man. Thank heaven, we know now that this is not one more of the sexual problems of the day. Sex has nothing to do with it, beyond the adaptation of machine to dress and dress to machine.

"With cycles as now perfected there is nothing in the anatomy or the physiology of a woman to prevent their being fully and freely enjoyed within the limits defined by common-sense.

"For many generations women have been barred from the benefits and pleasures of physical recreation; but the tide of public opinion has turned. Riding, hunting, tennis, rowing, golf, are already on their list. The rational enjoyment of these pastimes has been productive of nothing but good to mind and body alike. The limit of physical endurance in women is much sooner reached, of course, than in men, doubtless due more to hereditary disuse of their motor centers, and their organs of locomotion, circulation, and respiration, than to sex. Time will level this up. Women are capable of great physical improvement where the opportunity exists. Dress even now heavily handicaps them. How fatiguing and dangerous were heavy petticoats and flowing skirts in cycling even a few years ago, the plucky pioneers alone can tell us.

"There may be something yet to be done in making the machines more perfect, in increasing rigidity, in reduction of weight, and in banishing tire troubles; but already the ladies' cycle is, when turned out by a first-class firm, a splendid mount.

"Dress, on the other hand, is in the early stages of evolution. The strife between the esthetic and the useful will probably end in compromise."

At this point Dr. Fenton goes into discussion of the relative merits of bicycle and tricycle, giving preference, from every point of view, to the rear-driving safety bicycle. He then proceeds:

"From time out of mind it has become an axiom that a man is

the better for all the physical exercise he can take short of exhaustion or damage to his organs. Prejudice alone has prevented this view being held with regard to women.

"Bit by bit as they have overcome this deep-rooted prejudice with regard to one physical recreation or another, women are proving that exercise within the same limits is just as beneficial to them as to men. It is true they are handicapped by dress, by the disuse of their muscular system for generations, and by the lack of the early training which every schoolboy has the benefit of.

"Cycling is the ideal exercise to bring about a revolution in this respect. The amount of muscular and organic effort to be put forth for its accomplishment can be regulated exactly to be always within the powers of the individual. Herein lies the *crux* of the whole question. A sound woman can cycle, and with benefit to herself. Muscular development and power of endurance vary enormously in different women, just as in different men. Both must vary with age and with previous training. Many women, unaccustomed as they are to physical exertion in its manifold forms, are more likely than men to forget the necessity of *condition*, and of coming to their work gradually. The experience of one will regulate the proceedings of another, so that with here and there an unfortunate mistake by an enthusiast but little harm will be done in the long run. The learner, by her very keenness, who is anxious to outstrip some acquaintance who may have exaggerated her performances, is very apt to overdo it. Patience and practise will bring it all right.

"The muscles upon which the most demand is made are those of the lower extremity. In the majority of women these muscles are speedily developed by cycling. The lower extremity of the human female has great latent possibilities, but time must be allowed and opportunity for practise given. Among other muscles, too, which have to be called in requisition are the erectors of the spine. On the proper use of these especially depend the appearance of the cyclist; the 'scorcher' did not bring them into play, but relaxed the lot. He has not lived in vain if he has made every woman cyclist determine she would never make such an object of herself.

"The large abdominal muscles do but little in riding downhill or on level ground; but in hill-climbing great strain is thrown upon them. There are many reasons why women should not overtax this group. Probably the idea that these muscles might be greatly overstrained in cycling has had much to do with checking the enthusiasm of the medical profession in advocating this exercise for women. This objection is at once silenced by refraining from pounding up steep inclines.

"The muscles of the arms, chest, and shoulders play minor but important parts. They will be used to their benefit or abused to their detriment according to the position adopted. Intelligent instruction of the *débutante* and proper adjustment of handle-bars and saddle will clear up every difficulty in this respect. The 'scorcher's' position is again the wholesome warning. His function in the cycling world is that of the helot in Sparta, who was made drunk to show society what an objectionable thing was the abuse of alcohol. To ride well within the capacity of muscular power and endurance and in good form will never hurt any sound woman. Fortunately the good form that pleases the eye is the very best for the rider. We may safely trust women to adopt it."

Other points considered by Dr. Fenton are the following:

"Inappropriate dress has a certain number of chills to account for. When fair practise has been made, and the 'hot stage,' so to speak, is over, the feet, ankles, neck, and arms get very cold when working up against wind. Gaiters or spats, high collars, close-fitting sleeves meet this difficulty. Summer or winter it is far safer to wear warm absorbent underclothing and avoid cotton.

"Beginners are very apt, from timidity, to ride with the saddle too low; the leg is never fully extended, the knee always a little flexed. This makes the knee ache badly after a longish spin, and if persisted in will cause 'synovitis.' Raising the saddle soon alters all that.

"The lady's saddle is as yet the most imperfect part of the machine. When made like a man's it is too hard, too long, and too narrow. The under springs should be supple, to minimize concussion. The fork should be short and be sufficiently sunk to receive none of the weight of the body, its use being to guide the rider back into the saddle if she be momentarily jolted out of it. The saddle should be wide, because in a well-built woman the tuberosities of the ischia, which carry the weight of the body in

the sitting posture, are further apart than in men. "The majority of women have wisely set their faces against racing and record-breaking. Both are physiological crimes. If women cycle on common-sense terms for pleasure and health, the sex and the community at large will greatly benefit, and all prejudices will be assuredly overcome."

BLÜCHER'S ARMY IN FRANCE.

THE series of papers, by Mr. Poultney Bigelow, on Prussia's part in the overthrow of Napoleon, is concluded in the June *Harper's*. We quote a part descriptive of the behavior of Blücher's army in France:

"When they reached their camp late, and then had to start again early; when food became scarce and peasants became surly—then, and not till then, did the soldiers of Blücher make the French feel the burdens of an invading army. On halting for the night's camp, soldiers must have food to cook, and fire to cook it with; and with this object men were detailed to the nearest villages to get what was necessary—and only what was necessary. But houses had to be searched when their owners were suspected of having concealed their food, and often fuel could be obtained only by carrying away the rafters of houses. Fifty thousand hungry men make an impressive hole in the stores of any town, and Blücher's troops soon became expert in the art of obtaining supplies. Severe penalties were threatened to such as plundered wantonly or ill-treated the inhabitants, and to the credit of Germans be it recorded that their behavior in France was markedly mild compared with the behavior of Napoleon's men in Prussia. Blücher's men foraged for necessities—Napoleon plundered Prussia after conquering it without any plea of necessity.

"We all remember how mercilessly Napoleon treated the conquered towns of Prussia after Jena; how he quartered his troops upon them for indefinite periods, and levied contributions which left them almost bankrupt.

"On arriving before Paris, on the 29th of March, the first care of the allies was to send soothing messages to the authorities, assuring them that they had no ill feeling against Frenchmen—that their quarrel was solely with Napoleon, and that they should spare Paris the inconvenience of having troops quartered upon it. So the poor Prussians, who remembered bitterly the years of oppression in which French troops had played the master in the cities of their fatherland, now camped out in the mud, in order to spare the feelings of the French capital. Nor was this all—the allies still further showed their desire to please Frenchmen by ordering that only a few troops should march into Paris, and not the great body of them. So again the people were cheated of their reward; the men who had followed Blücher in snow and ice from the Baltic to the Seine arrived on the heights of Montmartre only to be met with the official order that they must stay outside of Paris, for fear of wounding the susceptibilities of their conquered enemy. No such feeling had withheld the French from marching in triumph down the Linden Avenue of Berlin in 1806; no, nor from stealing the great chariot of Victory, with its four bronze horses, which ornamented its top.

"The King of Prussia had at least the courage to demand this back again, and the allies graciously consented. So that when, on the 7th of August, 1814, Frederick William III. led back into Berlin his victorious troops, they had the satisfaction of seeing above them once more the bronze chariot with the four horses, and the figure of Victory bearing aloft a wreath encircling the 'iron cross.' The Prussians did not bring back from France the money which had been forced from them, nor the treasures of art stolen from their palaces and museums. They did not bring back a united Germany, nor the liberty of which they sang in the sunny Easter days of 1813. They did not even bring back Strassburg, which had been seized from the German Empire in a most dishonest manner.

"The Prussians came back from Paris ragged and poor as they went. They had fought for the citizen's ideals, country and liberty; they had secured neither. But perhaps it was on this account that they cherished so passionately then, and still do to-day, the four-horsed bronze chariot over their majestic Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. It symbolizes to the people of Germany their great period of suffering and struggling, of defeat and disaster,

crowned finally by a victory, the fruit of which was yet to be plucked."

The following is descriptive of the entrance of the allies into Paris:

"Blücher's gallant men were now allowed a share in the triumphs of March 31—to march through the boulevards and flaunt their rags and battle-flags in the Champs Elysées, as the Frenchmen had done under the Lindens in 1806. The only troops allowed to enter the capital in triumph were the so-called 'Guard' regiments, troops particularly selected for their good appearance on the parade-ground. These troops were always kept near the person of the monarch, and were favored in many ways. It seemed very hard to the volunteers of Blücher that these favored Guards should be allowed the glories of the day merely because their uniforms were more showy. Indeed, had the Guards done as much hard fighting as the men of Blücher, there would have been little to distinguish their respective uniforms.

"So the soldiers who had done the hardest fighting staid outside in the mud, while 30,000 of the Guards, of all nations, tramped through the Barrière de Pantin, in the midst of a multitude of welcoming Parisians, who cheered and waved handkerchiefs, just as they had done so often before when Napoleon had returned from abroad. Never before had an army of invasion been received so affectionately by the capital of a conquered country. It seemed as tho every man and woman in Paris had conspired to disarm the enemy by heaping upon them such flattering attentions as only Frenchmen can successfully bestow. It was in these days that Parisians spoke of 'our friends the enemy.' Instead of 'Vive l'Empereur,' the city resounded with cries of 'Vive les Alliés!' 'Vive Alexandre!' 'Vive nos Libérateurs!' There was not much cheering for Prussia, tho all strained their necks for a peep at Blücher, whom they regarded as another Attila—a savage given to plunder and murder. But the blunt old hussar preferred to remain outside in the mud with his dear 'children'—his 'Kinder'—as he called his ragged soldiers, rather than enjoy the triumphs of the day with the more showy 'Guards.' He gave as an excuse that his health was impaired, and under ordinary circumstances this excuse would have been sufficient.

"Blücher was the man whom all wanted to stare at as the incarnation of German Vengeance, but in his absence the real hero of the day was Alexander. Women crowded to kiss his hand, his boots, the tail of his horse—anything within reach. He was young and good-looking, and on this day no barriers were placed between him and the thousands of pretty Parisiennes who clamored to win his heart. This day was high carnival for the class of Paris women whose vivacious manners and costly dressing were the sole visible means by which they subsisted—whom Béranger once entitled '*ces demoiselles*.' These ephemeral creatures of the 'half-world' passed in the eyes of the bronzed and battered warriors from the North as ladies of high position carried away by enthusiasm. When it was seen how affable could be the Czar under their engaging pressure, it could not have been expected that his followers would be less gallant. A warm-hearted colonel in the suite of the monarchs invited one of the admiring 'demoiselles' to come up into the saddle with him; and she did, with the help of some equally gallant warriors on foot. Other gallant warriors on horseback found the same need of practising their French in this eminently sociable manner, and thus it came about that when the monarchs of Russia and Prussia halted at the beginning of the Champs Elysées to pass their men in review, they were saluted from the saddle not merely by their respective soldiers, but by a large proportion of the pretty girls of the town. There was a suggestion of the Rape of the Sabines in this pretty picture—at least to Schwarzenberg. It was an ominous love-feast to Prussia.

"Fredrick William entered as a conqueror, it is true, and by his side rode young Prince William, who was destined in 1871 to be crowned in Versailles as first German Emperor; but the Prussian King was as shy and unassuming in the height of his triumph as he had been at Königsberg or Tilsit when bankruptcy and exile stared him in the face. The young Czar had become accustomed to make propositions, and the Prussian King had acquired the habit of nodding assent. So long had Frederick William practised this habit that by the time he arrived in Paris he had apparently forgotten that his ragged army had come so far in order to finish a fight between France and Germany. He had lived so long in the neighborhood of diplomatic 'trimmers' like Hardenberg and Metternich that he apparently saw nothing strange in coming to Paris and rejoicing with the Parisians before peace had been signed or his just claims recognized."

"BRICK" POMEROY DEAD.

MARK MILLS POMEROY, better known as "Brick" Pomeroy, died at his home in Brooklyn on the morning of May 30. We quote the following concerning his life from *The Tribune*:

"Mr. Pomeroy began life as a farmer's boy and blacksmith's apprentice, then he was a printer and developed into a successful journalist, and later on into a capitalist and promoter. He was well known both in the Eastern and Western States. He was born in Elmira, this State, on Christmas Day, 1833, and was brought up by an uncle, who was a village blacksmith. He worked at farming and in his uncle's shop, going to school at uncertain intervals. Convinced that to succeed he must strike out into the world, when he was seventeen years old he walked to Steuben, in Corning county, and was apprenticed to the Corning *Journal* at thirty dollars a year. He set type, saved his money, and in 1854, in a little establishment of his own, started the Corning *Sun*. The paper prospered, and the following year he sold it at a considerable profit. He started the unsuccessful Athens



"BRICK" POMEROY.

Gazette in 1855, and two years later went to Horicon, Dodge county, Wis., and established *The Argus*. It was a success; he became a power in politics and made money rapidly. He was appointed deputy United States marshal for Wisconsin, and was one of the most influential Democrats in that section. Because of his opposition to President Buchanan, he was deprived of the deputy marshalship in 1859. He lost his money and went to La Crosse, Wis., where he landed without a dollar. He purchased, on credit, a one-third interest in the La Crosse *Daily Democrat*, which succeeded, and in 1868 he was one of the largest tax-payers in the county, and his paper had a circulation of 100,000 copies. His influence was so extensive that he was urged to come to New York.

"In New York he started the New York *Daily Democrat*, which at first was a marked success. He gave too much of his time to the Democratic Party, however, and was ultimately forced to sell the paper to William M. Tweed. He had continued to issue a weekly called *The Pomeroy Democrat*, but finally had to give it up. The La Crosse paper also failed, and in seven years he fell from the top to the bottom of the financial ladder. He made a fresh start in Chicago in 1876, and advocated a greenback currency in his paper, besides writing books on the subject and establishing 8,000 greenback clubs throughout the country.

"His next scheme was a proposition to tunnel the Rocky Mountains, and he organized a company, called the Atlantic and Pacific Tunnel Company, of which he was president. It was only five miles through the tunnel, but it would shorten the route between Salt Lake and Denver 250 miles. Besides this, it was said that the tunnel would tap 250 veins of gold, silver, and copper ore, worth \$200 to the ton. Four thousand enthusiasts subscribed for \$7,000,000 worth of shares. Nearly one mile of the tunnel was cut at each side; financial depression followed, and the scheme came to a standstill. An effort was made to get an appropriation from the Government to complete the work, but it never succeeded, altho up to his death Mr. Pomeroy was working on this great scheme."

The following is from *The Argonaut*:

"Brick Pomeroy owed his fame and fortune to one short sentence in an editorial in his paper, the La Crosse *Democrat*, which was penned by a writer in his employ. When the war was started, Pomeroy was heart and soul in favor of the Union. He was commissioned as second lieutenant, unattached, and started for the front as correspondent of the Chicago *Times* and other papers. Not long after Mr. Pomeroy reached the front, his correspondence underwent a change. It was filled with denunciations of the commanders of the Union forces, until their author was sent under escort to the rear. He came home, and his attacks were more virulent than ever. Such was the excitement over his editorials that *The Democrat* office was like a fortress under siege. During this time, Mr. Pomeroy was in hiding in

the woods, forty miles away. When 'copy' was wanted, a messenger was sent to Mr. Pomeroy's hiding-place. All the editorial work was not done by Mr. Pomeroy by any means. The sentence which more than any other thing made Mr. Pomeroy famous and rich was written by an editorial writer he had employed. This was the sentence hoping that if President Lincoln did not keep the pledges made by him in his second inaugural some daring hand would strike a poniard into his breast. When Lincoln was assassinated, a few weeks afterward, this editorial, which was laid at Mr. Pomeroy's door, was reprinted by Charles Seymour, now and for many years consul at Canton, in his paper, the La Crosse *Republican*. A mob gathered with the avowed purpose of lynching Mr. Pomeroy, but the attempt fell through. The editorial caught the eye of Horace Greeley, and he printed it in black type on the editorial page of *The Tribune*. This was about the time that communications were again opened up with the South, and *The Tribune* publication was the best advertisement that Mr. Pomeroy and his paper could possibly have had. Every one in the South who had money enough left to pay a subscription at once sent it in. The circulation of the paper crept up until it passed the one-hundred-thousand mark, which was an immense circulation for those days."

MODERNIZED LAWS IN JAPAN.

JAPAN is rapidly becoming modernized in all the ramifications of its administration, government, and public life. In recent months this has again appeared in the revision of the civil and criminal legal code of the Empire, which now has been reconstructed entirely upon a modern basis. In a late work by Prof. Dr. L. Lönholm, of the University of Tokyo, the history and description of this new step in the internal reformation of Japan are given with interesting details.

In the history of recent legal developments in Japan two periods can be distinguished, the older French and the later German. These periods are further distinguished by the fact that during the period when the French was the controlling influence the Japanese themselves were entirely passive, trusting the construction of the legal code entirely to the hands of the Paris professor, Dr. Boissonode, while in the later German period the Japanese have developed an independence of thought that has exercised a positive and formative influence on the reconstruction of their legal system on the basis of German ideas and ideals. In the first period the legal code was a faithful reflex of French methods and manners, while in the present code German models have been modified to adapt themselves to Japanese peculiarities. The fact that the first and older code was entirely a foreign production was the main cause that led to the preparation of the second and to the new departure in Japanese jurisprudence. The present body of civil law is closely modeled after the German, and Lönholm writes:

"It is no exaggeration to say that at present throughout the long chain of islands from Riu-Kiu to the boundaries of Kamtschatka German civil law ideas and methods are in force."

This is rather remarkable, but only in perfect harmony with the extraordinary growth of German influence throughout the East, where the language and the ideas of Germany are slowly but surely crowding out the French that were predominant there for centuries. In the line of the Japanese revision of the legal code along the line of German precedents is the further fact that Professor Rösler, of the University of Rostock, was selected to prepare a body of mercantile or business laws for the Japanese Empire, and his work is being examined now. This system too is essentially German, altho commingled with English and French elements. The special commission appointed to investigate this work are Professors N. Hozumi, Tomii, and Ume, all prominent legal lights in Japan.

ONE of the strangest coffins ever told of is that for which the British war department is said to be responsible. The story is that a workman engaged in casting metal for the manufacture of ordnance in the Woolwich arsenal lost his balance and fell into a caldron containing twelve tons of molten steel. The metal was at white heat and the man was utterly consumed in less time than it takes to tell it. The war department authorities held a conference and decided not to profane the dead by using the metal in the manufacture of ordnance, and the mass of metal was actually buried and a Church of England clergyman read the services for the dead over it.

*Not a Patent
Medicine.*

Nervous Headache

few escape. It is one of the penalties of the age. Our grandparents never had it. They had nerve but not nerves. In their day more than half the physicians were not prescribing

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The General State of Trade.

General trade continues depressed in almost all lines. Demand is smaller than a week ago, and request for and offerings of commercial paper have decreased. Mercantile collections continue unsatisfactory, and the tendency of prices, particularly of cereals, sugar, coffee, pork products, cotton and cotton goods, and iron and steel continues downward.

At the South the more favorable features are the rain which has visited South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, with benefit to the crops, about one-sixth increase in the cotton acreage of Texas, higher prices for rosin, and a large volume of business at Nashville, Charleston, and at Baltimore. Nebraska's crop prospects were never better. There is a moderate increase in demand for dry-goods at Chicago, but business there generally is disappointing. The check to trade at St. Louis is, in part, the result of delays in distribution of merchandise on account of the late storm. Unseasonably cool weather and rain have interfered with retail trade in territory tributary to Kansas City.

May bank clearings, 1895, are heavily reduced reflecting the quietness in trade and speculation. They show not only a heavy falling-off from May a year ago, but are smaller than the April total, something which has occurred only twice in thirteen years. Two thirds of the cities report smaller clearings in May this year than last, and every group reports a falling-off. The smallest relative decrease is from the South. The middle and Southwestern States report heaviest declines. Total clearings at sixty-nine cities for May aggregate \$4,218,000,000, a decrease of 13 per cent. from May a year ago, of 1.4 per cent. from April this year, an increase of 8.7 per cent. over May, 1894, but a decrease from May, 1893, a period of industrial share panic, of 20 per cent. For five months clearings aggregate \$21,277,749,614 this year, an increase of 1.9 per cent. over 1895, of 14.7 per cent. over 1894, but a decrease from 1893 of 20 per cent.

The total number of business failures throughout the United States this week, as reported, is 236; compared with 227 last week, 236 in the first week

of June, 1895, 207 in the corresponding week of 1894, and 293 in the like week in 1893.

Eastern advices are that wool is as dull and weak as ever, with larger stocks of old carried over than for years and very light demand for new clip. In the face of this, Portland, Ore., wires that about 4,000 tons of wool will be handled at The Dalles this year, that it has begun to move, but that Eastern buyers have not put in an appearance. Makers of cottons for export are doing relatively the best business. Over-supply of cotton fabric continues to depress prices. Much woolen goods machinery continues idle, and sales of woollens for fall delivery have not held up as expected. Shoes continue firm, and factories report a large number of orders on hand, which strengthens leather and hides. Iron and steel prices in some instances are maintained by the strength of pools. Either consumers are resisting demands of combinations by withholding orders or nearby wants for staple makes of iron and steel have been over-estimated. Production tends to decrease.

Total bank clearings throughout the United States for the past six business days (no portion of the week being estimated), amount to \$967,000,000, 5 per cent. more than in the preceding week, but 14 per cent. less than in the first week of June, 1895, and only 7 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week of 1894, the period of extreme depression after the year of panic. As compared with the first week of June, 1893, this week's clearings are 16 per cent. smaller, and as contrasted with 1892 they are 18 per cent. smaller.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week have been the largest since the third week in January, 3,209,000 bushels, against 2,064,000 bushels last week, 2,991,000 bushels in the first week of June, 1895, 2,742,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1894, and as compared with 3,834,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.—*Bradstreet's*, June 6.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed to: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

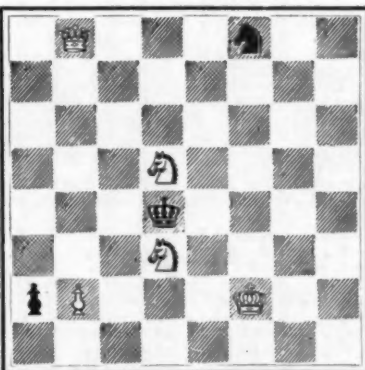
Problem 150.

By J. V. HABERER, M.D.

(From *The New York Clipper*.)

Black—Three Pieces.

K on Q 5; Kt on K B sq; P on Q R 7.



White—Five Pieces.

K on K B 2; Q on Q Kt 8; Kts on Q 3 and 5; P on Q Kt 2.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

Dr. Dalton's Problem, No. 145, having occasioned much discussion as to its soundness, we will hold over the solution for one week. The diagram is correct. A mistake was made in noting the position of the pieces; B on Q Kt 4 should read R on Q Kt 4.



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Several of our solvers condemn a problem when, if Black does not make the proper reply, White can mate in less moves than those required. A Problem presupposes that Black makes the correct or best answer to White's moves. When White can force a mate in three moves, and Black makes a wrong reply to White's first move, so that White can mate in two moves, this does not destroy the Problem. The point is: Black making the correct and best replies to White's play, White can force a mate in a certain number of moves. Sometimes, in actual play, mate is announced in a certain number of moves. The adversary does not see how this is to be accomplished, does not make his best answer, and mate is given in a less number of moves than that announced. We think that No. 145 is sound, altho

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we have not had time to give it the thorough examination necessary to enable us to speak definitely.

Chess-Nuts.

STEINITZ PLAYS SIXTEEN GAMES.

At the rooms of the Progressive Chess Club, New York city, Mr. Steinitz played simultaneous Chess against sixteen of the strongest players of the Club. After five hours' play the score was as follows:

Bd. Players.	Openings.	Result.
1 Langleben....	Two Knights' Defense.....	Drawn
2 Goodman....	Giucoco Piano.....	Drawn
3 Hausstaube....	Center Counter Gambit.....	0
4 Schoenbaum....	King's Gambit Declined.....	0
5 Ross.....	French.....	0
6 Goldberg....	Ruy Lopez.....	Drawn
7 Jerker....	McDonnell's Double Gambit.....	0
8 Greenbaum....	King's Gambit Declined.....	0
9 Rosenbaum....	King's Gambit Declined.....	0
10 Finn.....	French.....	0
11 Ginsberg, M....	French.....	Drawn
12 Gunzberg....	King's Gambit Declined.....	0
13 Newman....	King's Gambit Declined.....	0
14 Igel.....	King's Gambit Declined.....	0
15 Schoenberg....	Center Counter Gambit.....	1
16 Martin.....	Vienna.....	0

Steinitz, 10; Schoenberg, 1; Drawn, 5.

THE NUREMBERG TOURNAMENT.

The next International Tournament, which promises to be as important as the Hastings Congress of 1895, will begin in Nuremberg in July 20, and will last until August 6. Six prizes are offered: \$750, \$500, \$375, \$250, \$150, and \$100. Lasker, Tarrasch, Tschigorin, Schlechter, Blackburne, Mason, and Gunsberg have accepted the invitation to be present. America will probably be represented by Steinitz, Pillsbury, and Showalter. The New York *Sun* is authority for the statement that Dr. Tarrasch, who originated the Tourney and is specially active in furthering its interests, has written a letter to Pillsbury, in which he sends greetings to Showalter, whose Chess-play he admires, and expresses the hope that both the Hastings champion and the champion of the United States will be present at Nuremberg.

STEINITZ AND PILLSBURY.

The New York *Sun* also says: "Efforts are being made to arrange a series of practise games between Pillsbury and Steinitz. It is intended to have ten games played for \$50 each game, \$40 to go to the winner, \$10 to the loser.

The United States Championship Match.

SIXTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SHOWALTER. White.	BARRY. Black.	SHOWALTER. White.	BARRY. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	32 K-K sq	R-B 4
2 P-Q B 3	P-K 3	33 K-Q 2	B-Q 4
3 Kt-Q B 3	P-Q B 3	34 Kt-K 5	B-K 3
4 P-K 4	P x K P	35 Kt-Q 3	R-Q R 4
5 Kt x P	B-Kt 5 ch	36 P-Q R 4	B-Q 2
6 Kt-B 3	Kt-B 3	37 Kt-K 2	R-K 4
7 Kt-B 3	P-B 4	38 P-K R 4	R-K B 4
8 P-Q R 3	B-R 4	39 R-K B 4	R x R
9 B-K 3	Kt-K 5	40 K P x R	K-Q 3
10 Q-B 2	Kt x Kt	41 P-B 4	K-K 3
11 P x Kt	P x P	42 P-Q R 5	K-B 4
12 B x P	Castles	43 K-K 3	K-Kt 5
13 B-Q 3	P-K R 3	44 K-B 2	B-K 3
14 Castles	Kt-Q 2	45 Kt-Q sq	K-B 4
15 K-Q R sq	Q-K 2	46 K-B 3	K-B 3
16 Q-K 2	B-B 2	47 Kt-K 3	K-K 2
17 R-K sq	Kt-B 3	48 K-K 4	K-Q 3
18 B-B 2	R-Q sq	49 K-Q 4	P-K R 4
19 Kt-R 4	Q-Q 3	50 Kt-B 2	P-Q Kt 5
20 P-K Kt 3	P-K 4	51 P x P	P x P
21 P x P	Q x B	52 Kt-Kt 4	P-Kt 3
22 Q x Q	B x Q	53 Kt-Q 3	P-B 3
23 R x B	R-Q 7	54 Kt-Kt 2	B-Q 3
24 B-K 4	Kt x B	55 Kt-Q sq	B-Kt 3
25 P-Kt sq	B-K 3	56 Kt-K 3	B-K 3
26 Kt-B 3	R-Q 6	57 Kt-B sq	B-R 6
27 R-K 3	R x R	58 Kt-K 3	B-K 3
28 P x R	B x P	59 Kt-Q sq	B-Q 2
29 K-B 2	K-B sq	60 Kt-B 3	B-B 3
30 B-Q sq	K-K 2	61 Kt-Q sq	B-Q 2
31 R-Q 4	R-Q B sq	62 Kt-Kt sq	Drawn.

CARRIAGE CATALOG.

A very handsome and elaborate illustrated catalog of Buggies, Surries, Phaetons, Farm Wagons, Road Carts, Harness, Saddles, and Horse Goods showing a great variety of styles and shapes has just been issued for 1896 by the well-known Alliance Carriage Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. This enterprising company prints the prices in plain figures (factory prices) in their catalog and send goods anywhere subject to examination. Any horse owner can have a catalog free if they mention this paper.

SEVENTH GAME.

Petroff Defense.

BARRY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.	BARRY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	28 K-Kt sq	R-B 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	29 R(K7)xPch	K-B sq
3 P-Q 4	Kt x P	30 R-Kt 7	R x P
4 Kt x P	P-Q 4	31 R-R 8 ch	R-K Kt sq
5 B-Q 3	B-Q 3	32 R-R 6	R-Kt 3
6 Kt-Q B 3	Kt x Kt	33 R-R 8 ch	R-K Kt sq
7 P x Kt	Kt-Q 2	34 R-R 6	R-Kt 3
8 Castles	Castles	35 R-R 8 ch	R-K Kt sq
9 P-K B 4	P-Q B 4	36 R-R 6	R-Kt 2
10 R-B 3	Kt-B 3	37 R-R 8 ch	R-K Kt sq
11 B-B 5	P-B 5	38 R-R 6	R-Kt 2
12 B-K 2	Q-B 2	39 R-R 8 ch	R-K Kt sq
13 P-Kt 4	Kt-K 5	40 R-R 6	R-Kt 3
14 K-Kt 2	P-B 3	41 R-R 8 ch	R-K Kt sq
15 K-R 3	P-Q Kt 4	42 R-R 6	R-Kt 3
16 Kt-Kt 6	P x Kt	43 R-R 8 ch	R-K Kt sq
17 P x P	B-B 5	44 R-R 6	R-Kt 2
18 Q-B sq	B-Kt 4	45 R-R 8 ch	R-K Kt sq
19 B x B	Kt x B	46 R-R 6	B-Kt 3
20 R-R 5	Q-K 2	47 R-Q 7	B-B 2
21 R-K sq	Q-K 5 ch	48 R-Q B 6	R-Kt 2
22 B-B 3	Q x B ch	49 R(B6)-B 7	P-R 3
23 Q x Q	Kt x Q	50 K-B 2	R-K sq
24 K x Kt	P-B 4	51 R-Q 6	R-R 2
25 R-K 7	P x P d ch	52 R-K B 6	R-K 5
26 K-Kt 2	B-B 4		Resigns.
27 R-R 7	B-K 5 ch		

EIGHTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SHOWALTER. White.	BARRY. Black.	SHOWALTER. White.	BARRY. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	24 P-K Kt 4	P-K R 3
2 P-Q B 3	P-K 3	25 K-Q 2	R-K 2
3 Kt-Q B 3	P-K B 4	26 P x P	P x P
4 B-B 4	B-Q 3	27 Kt-Kt ch	R-Kt 2
5 Kt-R 3	B x B	28 Kt-K 5	R-Q B sq
6 Kt x B	Kt-K B 3	29 Kt x B	Kt x Kt
7 P-K 3	P-B 3	30 Kt x P	R x R
8 B-Q 3	Castles	31 R x R ch	K-R sq
9 Q-B 2	Kt-R 3	32 R-Kt 6	Kt-K 4
10 P-Q R 3	Kt-B 2	33 R x P ch	K-Kt sq
11 Castles	Q x P	34 Kt-K 7 ch	Kt-K 2
12 B x P (B5)	Q-Kt-Q 4	35 Kt x R	K x R
13 Kt-Q 3	Q-Q 3	36 P-B 4	Kt-B 5 ch
14 P-R 3	P-Q R 4	37 K-B 3	Kt x K P
15 B x Kt	K P x B	38 Kt-K 7	Kt-Q 8 ch
16 Kt-K 5	P-Q Kt 4	39 K-B 2	Kt-K 6 ch
17 Kt-K 2	B-K 3	40 K-Q 2	Kt-Kt 7
18 Q-B 5	Q x Q	41 Kt x P	Kt x P
19 P x Q	Kt-K 5	42 Kt-Q 4	Kt x P
20 Kt-Q 3	K-R-K sq	43 P-B 6	Kt-Kt 4
21 P-B 3	Kt-B 3	44 P-B 7	Kt-K 5 ch
22 Kt-Q 4	B-Q 2	45 K-B 2	Kt-Q 3
23 Q R-K sq	P-Kt 3	46 Kt-B 5 ch	Resigns.

NINTH GAME.

P-Q 4 Opening.

BARRY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.	BARRY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	30 P-R 5	B-Q 2
2 P-K 3	P-K 3	31 B-Kt 2	P-B 3
3 B-Q 3	B-Q 3	32 P-Q 6	P-B 4
4 P-K B 4	Kt-K B 3	33 P-R 4	K-B 3
5 P-Q B 3	Kt-K 5	34 P-R 6	R-B 2
6 Q-K B 3	P-K B 4	35 K-K 2	B-K sq
7 Q-R 5 ch	P-K Kt 3	36 B-B 3	R(B2)-B sq
8 Q-R 3	Kt-Q 2	37 R-Kt 5	K-Q 2
9 Kt-Q 2	Kt(Q2)-B 3	38 B-K sq	B-B 2
10 Kt(Q2)-B 3	Kt-Kt 5	39 B-R 4	R-Q R sq
11 B x Kt	Q P x B	40 K-B 2	R(Kt)-Q B sq
12 Kt-K 5	Kt x Kt	41 R-Q B sq	R-R 2
13 B P x Kt	B-K 2	42 K-K 2	K-K sq
14 Kt-K 2	B-R 5 ch	43 K-R 3	K-B sq
15 P-K Kt 3	B-Kt 4	44 R(Kt5)-Kt-Q 2	
16 Kt-B 4	B x Kt	45 B-B 6	K-Kt sq
17 Kt P x B	Q-K 2	46 R-Q R sq	B-K sq
18 R-K Kt sq	Q-B 2	47 K-K 2	K-B sq
19 P-Kt 3	B-Q 2	48 K-B 2	K-B 2
20 B-R 3	Castles Q R	49 K-K 2	R-B 3
21 Q-R 4	Q-R-Kt sq	50 B-Kt 5	R-Q B sq
22 Q-K 7	R-Kt sq	51 K-Q 2	R-Q 2
23 Q x Q	R x Q	52 K-B 3	B-Q 2
24 P-K R 4	R-Kt sq	53 B-B 6	R-R 3
25 R-Q sq	R(B2)-Kt 2	54 R-Kt 2	R-R 2
26 R-Q 2	P-Kt 3	55 R-R sq	R-Kt sq
27 P-B 4	K-Kt 2	56 K-Kt 2	R-R 3
28 P-Q 5	B-B sq	57 R-Q B 2	R-R 2
29 R(Q2)-Kt2	P-Q R 4	58 Drawn.	

The score at the time of going to press is: Showalter, 4; Barry, 1; Drawn, 4.

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Current Events.**Monday, June 1.**

The President signs the bill incorporating the "National University". . . . The official Treasury statement for May shows a deficit of \$5,188,730. . . . The District of Columbia Court of Appeals hands down an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the Oleomargarin act. . . . Two negroes are taken from jail in the daytime and lynched in the main business street of Columbus, Ga. . . . The election in Oregon results in favor of one Republican (silverite) Congressman, one Populist Congressman, and a free-silver U. S. Senator; ex-Governor Pennoyer, Populist, is elected mayor of Portland.

The bodies of all the victims of the Hodynsky plain disaster are buried in Moscow. . . . A riot takes place in Cairo, growing out of the public alarm over the prevalence of cholera. . . . Emperor Francis Josef addresses the Austrian delegation on the attitude of the Triple Alliance toward the Eastern question.

Tuesday, June 2.

The Senate passes the Butler anti-Bond bill by a vote of 32 to 25. . . . The House passes the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto by a vote of 220 to 60. . . . The Maine Republican State convention meets at Bangor, indorses T. B. Reed for President, and declares against free and unlimited coinage of silver. . . . The Tariff Commission convention is opened in Detroit, fifteen States being represented; J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, is chosen chairman.

Lady Henry Somerset delivers an address at the twentieth annual council of the British Woman's Temperance Association. . . . It is reported in London that Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, has made protest against the presence of the Cuban flag in the New York Memorial Day procession.

Wednesday, June 3.

The River and Harbor bill is passed in the Senate over the President's veto by a vote of 56 to 5. . . . The Kentucky Democratic State convention meets in Lexington. . . . The Kansas Democratic State convention, in Topeka, declares for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. . . . The Tariff Commission convention, in Detroit, adopts resolutions favoring the creation by Congress of a Department of Commerce.

The ratifications of the Bering Sea claims treaty are exchanged in London. . . . A German officer loaned to China by Germany to drill the Chinese troops is murdered by the Hunnan body-guard of the Viceroy. A German squadron is ordered to proceed to Nankin forthwith. . . . The Chinese army operating against the Kan Soo rebels is defeated with great loss.

Thursday, June 4.

The Filled Cheese bill is passed by the Senate. . . . The Democratic State convention of Kentucky declares for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. . . . The North Carolina Democratic State convention declares for free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. . . . The Maine Populists hold their State convention in Lewiston and adopt free-silver coinage resolutions. . . . The Virginia Democratic State convention declares for free silver. . . . Austin Corbin, the railroad magnate, is thrown from his carriage and killed in Newport, N. H.

A party of Favalalos rebels burn the town of Andrinabe, in Madagascar.

BICYCLE CATALOG.

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Friday, June 5.

A declaration in favor of a permanent international arbitration tribunal is adopted by the Lake Mohonk Arbitration conference. . . . Equestrian statues of Generals Meade and Hancock are unveiled on the battle-field of Gettysburg. . . . The American Line steamer *St. Paul* breaks the New York-Southampton record, making the trip in 6 days, 5 hours, and 32 minutes.

The leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee are released on parole, a fine of £10,000 being imposed in each case. . . . Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee has an interview with Captain-General Weyler. . . . The French expedition to the Niger is routed; the natives using poisoned arrows.

Saturday, June 6.

In the Senate conference reports were considered; it was voted to construct only two battle-ships; the President vetoes the General Deficiency bill and the House passes an amended bill. . . . The President approves the Filled Cheese bill and the Arizona Funding act. . . . Utah Democratic State convention declares for free coinage of silver. . . . Illinois "sound-money" Democrats decide to send a contesting delegation to the national convention. . . . The Yale crew sales for Europe for the Henley regatta.

It is denied that Johannesburg Reform leaders have been released. . . . The Duke of Orleans summons a council of leaders to discuss his claims to the throne of France.

Sunday, June 7.

Baccalaureate sermons were preached at Princeton, Vassar, Columbia, and other colleges. . . . It is reported that the American Order of United Catholics has gone into politics to fight the A. P. A.

Jules Simon, French statesman and author, is at the point of death in Paris. . . . Several persons were killed by the explosion of a bomb during a religious procession in Barcelona. . . . Documents relative to the seizure of the American schooner *Competitor* have been received in Madrid. . . . The Egyptian victory over Derivishes at Firket in the Sudan cost the lives of 1,000 Derivishes and 70 Egyptians.

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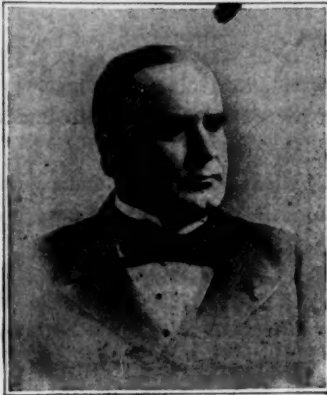
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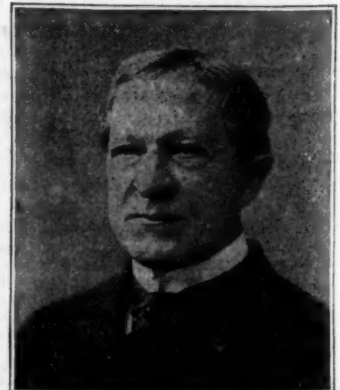
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